

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

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2015-16

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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman's, man's, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman's questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and women's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample

design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Jharkhand was conducted in all 24 districts of the state from 9 April to 26 November 2016 by Development & Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS) and collected information from 25,723 households, 29,046 women age 15-49 (including 4,655 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 4,069 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 96 percent for households, 95 percent for women, and 90 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Jharkhand, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

More than 1 in 4 of Jharkhand's households (26%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Jharkhand are comprised of five members. Thirteen percent of households are headed by women, with 10 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Almost three-fourths (74%) of households in Jharkhand have household heads who are Hindu. Thirteen percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 4 percent have Christian household heads.

Twenty-eight percent of households in Jharkhand have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe, 46 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC), and 14 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Twelve percent of Jharkhand's household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

One-third of Jharkhand's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,002 females per 1,000 males, but the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is lower (920 females per 1,000 males). Eighty-six percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 83 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 14 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining about 4 percent live with neither parent. Sixty-five percent of children under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 43 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

More than one-third (38%) of households in Jharkhand live in a *pucca* house, and 80 percent of households have electricity. Seventy percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, down from 77 percent in NFHS-3. Open defecation is much more common among rural households (85%) than urban households (26%). Only about one-fourth of households have an improved, not shared sanitation facility.

Twelve percent of households in Jharkhand have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Seventy-eight percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 12 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Thirty-eight percent urban households, but only 2 percent rural households, have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Thirty-one percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly by

straining the water through a cloth). Nineteen percent of households (6% of rural households and 55% of urban households) use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Eighty percent of rural households and 95 percent of urban households in Jharkhand have a mobile phone. Ninety percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 46 percent of households, up from 32 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 69 percent of rural households and 25 percent of urban households. Overall, 58 percent of all households in Jharkhand own agricultural land.

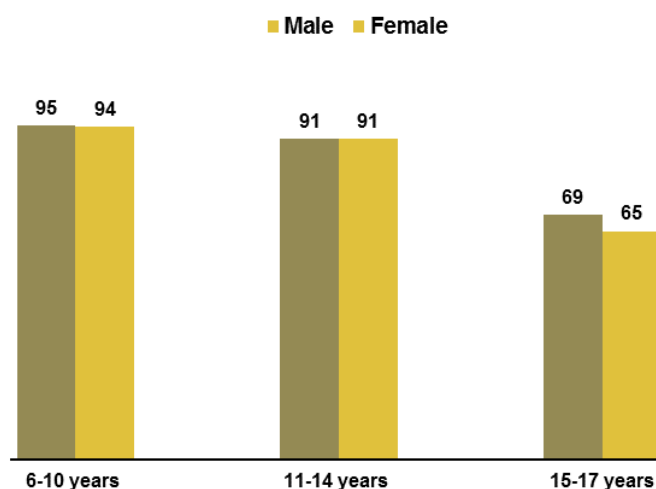
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty-four percent of children age 6-17 years in Jharkhand attend school (87% in urban areas and 83% in rural areas). School attendance is 91 percent at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 67 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 65 percent of girls compared with 69 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 59 percent of women age 15-49 and 80 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 16 percent of women age 15-49 in Jharkhand have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 25 percent of men.

Thirty-eight percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Higher education is very limited in Jharkhand. Only 16 percent of women and 25 percent of men age 15-49 have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Forty-six percent of women and 51 percent of men watch television at least once a week. However, men (42%) are much more likely than women (16%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. More than one-third (35%) of men and half (51%) of women are not regularly exposed to print or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 18 years among women age 20-49 years and 23 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married five years later than women. Thirty-eight percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 63 percent in NFHS-3. Thirty-one percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 47 percent in NFHS-3.

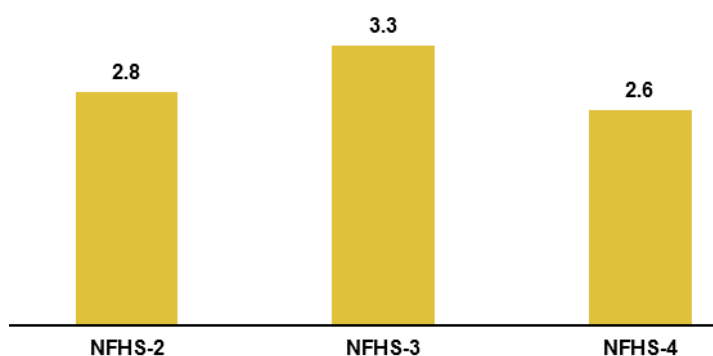
Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Jharkhand is 2.6 children per woman, implying that the state as a whole has not yet attained replacement level fertility. Fertility in rural areas, at 2.8 children per woman, is one child more than in urban areas, where fertility (at 1.8 children per woman) is well below replacement level.

Fertility decreased by 0.6 children in the six years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, and has declined further by 0.8 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4. Notably, fertility is much lower in Jharkhand than in Bihar (3.4 births per woman), of which Jharkhand was a part until the year 2000. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 16 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 35 percent in NFHS-3.

Fertility Trends

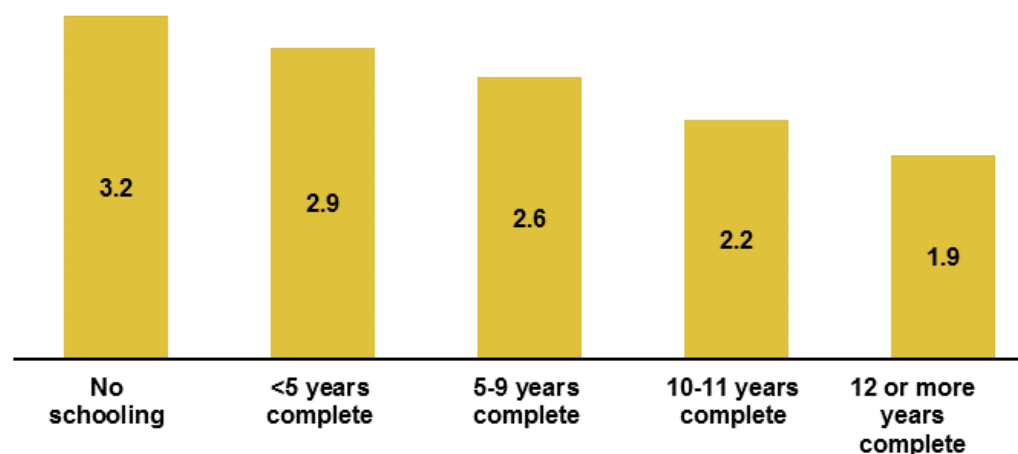
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Fertility in Jharkhand varies greatly by schooling, caste/tribe, and religion. At current fertility levels, women with no schooling will have 1.3 children more than women who had 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 3.2, compared with 1.9). Similarly, Muslim women will have an average of about 0.4 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.9, compared with 2.5) and scheduled caste women (TFR 2.8) will have 0.7 children more than women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class (TFR 2.1).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-one percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 9 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 6 percent of pregnancies, followed by abortions, accounting for 3 percent of pregnancies. Forty-eight percent of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 11 percent were performed in the public health sector. One-fourth of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Jharkhand, 12 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 28 percent in NFHS-3. Teenage childbearing is twice as common in rural areas (14%) as in urban areas (7%). Two percent of women age 16 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 18 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 33 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women who have no schooling are more than thrice as likely to have begun childbearing as young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Jharkhand was 33.7 months, two months shorter than in NFHS-3. Eight percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 23 percent occur within 24 months. Fifty-six percent of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fifty-six percent of births in Jharkhand occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

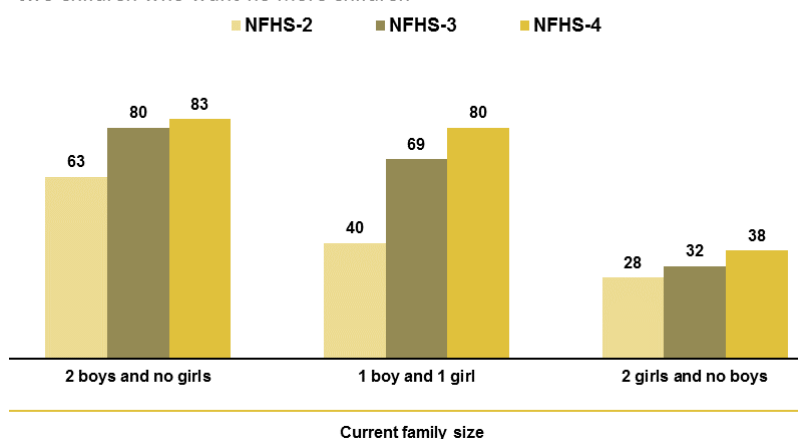
Sixty-three percent of currently married women and 67 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 48 percent of women and 53 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Sixty-two percent of women and 65 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Jharkhand there is a strong preference for sons. Twenty-seven percent of women and 23 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2 percent of women and 6 percent of men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by whether they already have a son or not. For example, among women with two children, 83 percent with two sons and 80 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 38 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children, irrespective of their number of sons, has increased by 10 percentage points in the 10 years since NFHS-3, from 64 percent to 74 percent.

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

Percentage of currently married women with two children who want no more children



In Jharkhand, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been at replacement level, 2.1 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.6 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Jharkhand. However, some methods are still less well known. Only three-fourths of currently married women know about injectables, and 13 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 26 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 40 percent, up from 36 percent in NFHS-3. Modern method use, at 38 percent, is also up from 31 percent in NFHS-3. Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive use, at 77 percent, has increased from 66 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age, from 7 percent for women age 15-19 to 52-53 percent for women age 30-49.

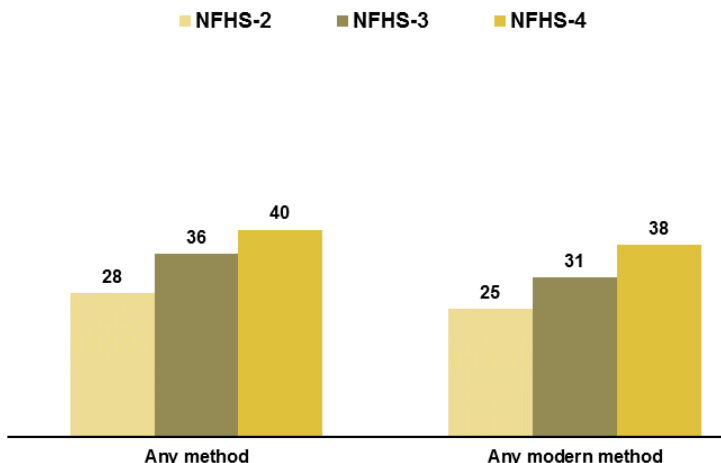
In Jharkhand, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (47%) than in rural areas (38%). Although contraceptive prevalence tends to increase with education, women with 12 or more years of schooling are about half as likely (16%) as women with no schooling (37%) to be sterilized. Hindu women are much more likely (45%) than women of other religions to be using contraception (23-28%).

Women in Jharkhand are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 52 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 23 percent with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Jharkhand are pills (3%) and condoms (2%). In general, urban women and educated women are more likely than other women to use modern spacing methods. Three percent of ever-married women in Jharkhand use a traditional method.

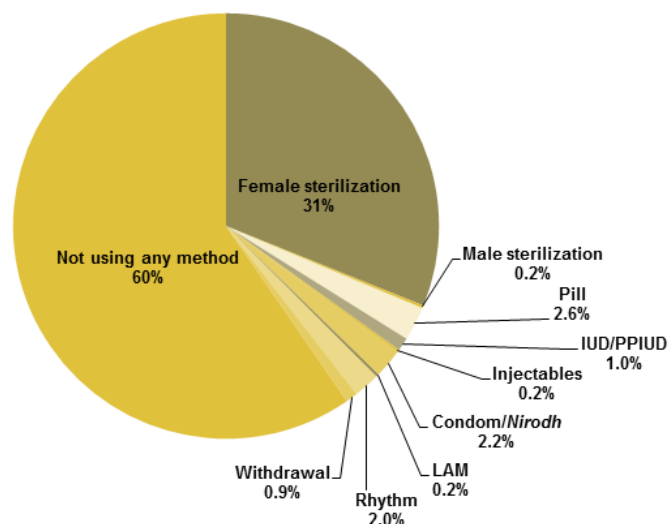
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Seventy-four percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a CHC, rural hospital, Block PHC, or a government or municipal hospital, and 72 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

The majority of pill and condom users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 20 percent of pill users and 9 percent of condom users get their supply from the public health sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 19 percent. Forty percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 40 percent. The share of female sterilization in contraceptive method is 77 percent.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 46 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 39 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (30%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

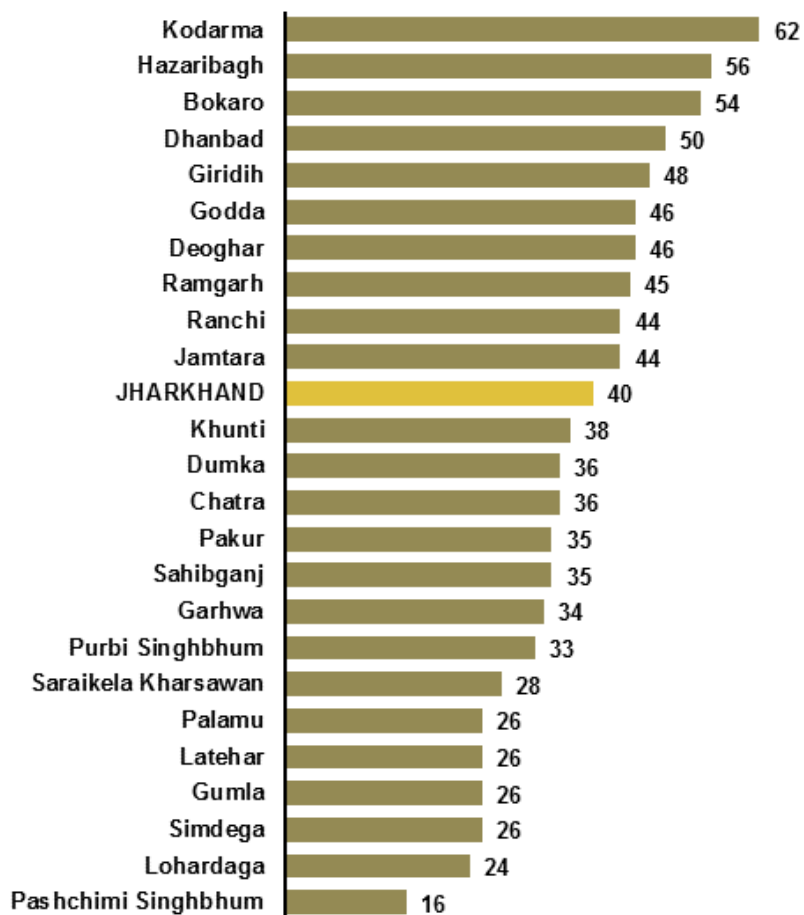
Only 46 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

A majority of men age 15-49 in Jharkhand (56%) agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it; however, only a minority, 29 percent agree that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Half of men (51%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 18 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, down from 25 percent in NFHS-3. Currently, 69 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 64 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied increased only slightly in the 10-year period since NFHS-3 (61%).

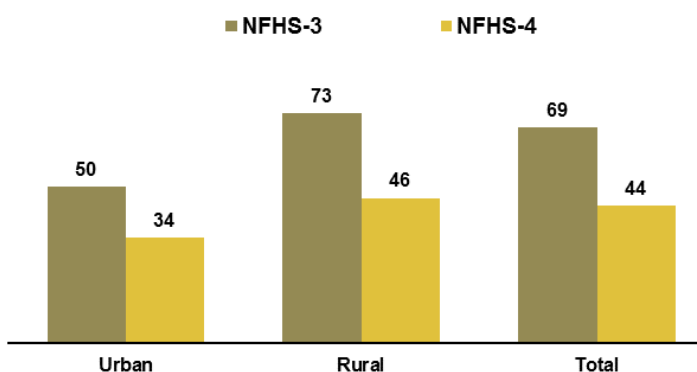
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Jharkhand in NFHS-4 is estimated at 44 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 69. All child mortality rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. For example, the infant mortality rate in rural areas is 46 deaths per 1,000 births, compared with 34 deaths per 1,000 births in urban areas.

As expected, boys have a slightly higher mortality rate than girls during the neonatal period (in the first month of life). During the postneonatal period (ages 1-11 months) and between ages 1 and 5 years, girls have higher mortality rates than boys.

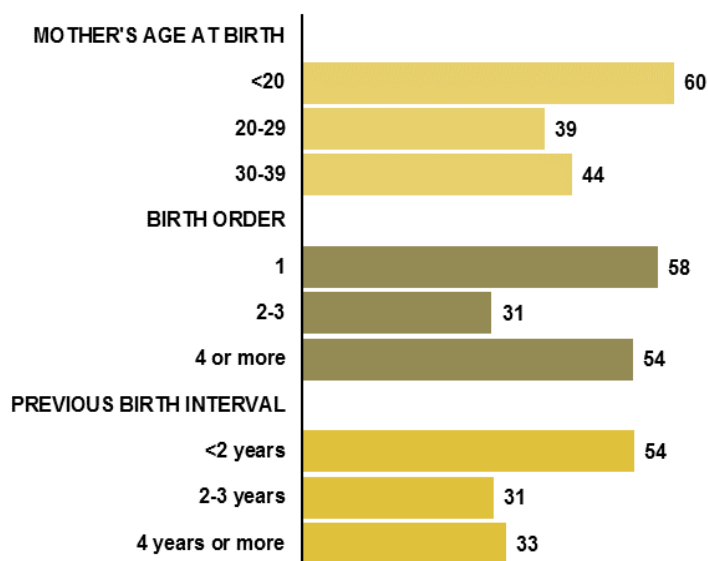
Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



High-risk births have higher mortality rates

Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Children born to mothers under age 20 and age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 60 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 44 for mothers age 30-39, compared with 39 for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are much more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited four or more years between births (54 versus 33 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Infant mortality rates are higher for Hindus than for Muslims, and are also higher for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes than for those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes. The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (51 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (31 per 1,000 live births).

Children born less than two years after a previous birth are much more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited four or more years between births.

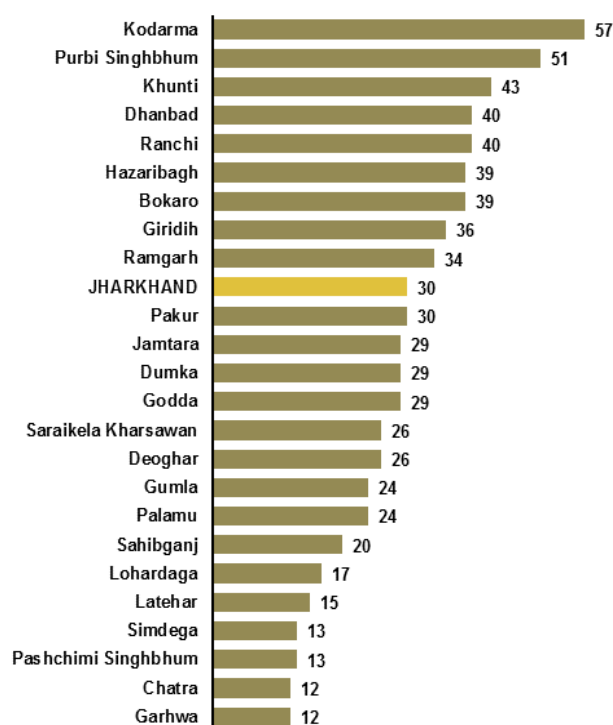
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more 7 out of 10 received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (39% from a doctor and 31% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Twenty-four percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, a little more than four-fifths (82%) registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 87 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over half of women (52%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Thirty percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were more than twice as likely to receive four or more antenatal visits as rural women. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 69 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 15 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Eighty-six percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Twelve percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District
Percentage of last births in the past five years

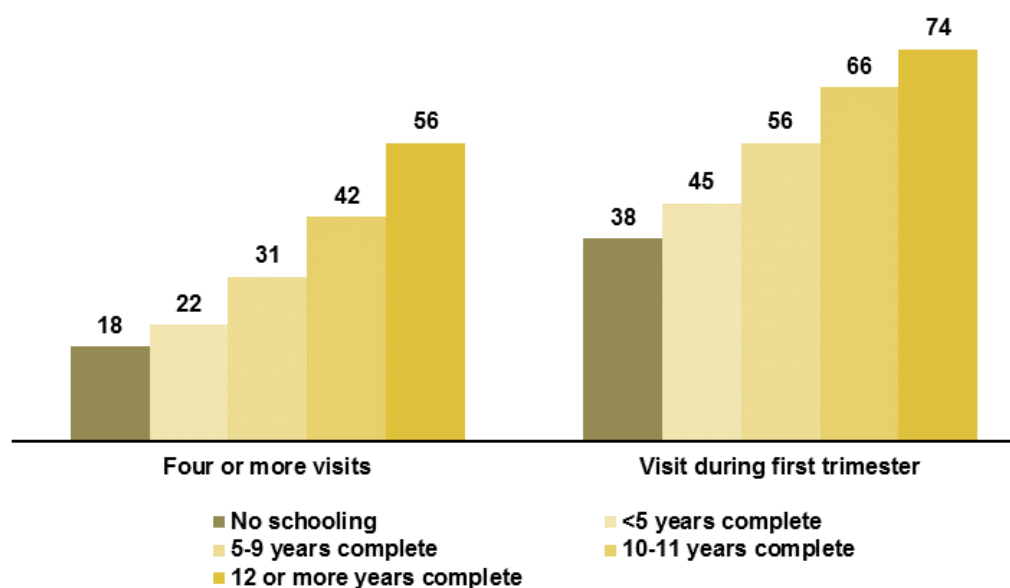


Only 30% of mothers in Jharkhand received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, at least six-tenths received advice on each of the five different areas (72% received advice on breastfeeding, 71% on the importance of institutional delivery, 68% on keeping the baby warm, 62% on cord care, and 61% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Jharkhand, more than 75 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (92%), their blood pressure measured (87%), having urine samples (81%), blood samples taken (76%), and having their abdomen examined (79%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 37 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Sixty-nine percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test, compared with 18 percent of women with no schooling. Women in urban areas are almost twice as likely to have an ultrasound test as those in rural areas. Pregnant women with no living sons are much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, 36 percent of women with two children and

no sons had an ultrasound test, compared with 23 percent of women with one or two sons. Additionally, women with two children and no son who had an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy were almost twice as likely to have a son as a daughter for their third child. These results indicate that sex-selective abortion is common in Jharkhand.

Delivery care

More than six-tenths (62%) of births take place in a health facility (mostly a public sector facility) and 38 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility almost tripled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 18 percent in NFHS-3 to 62 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are most common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and women whose age at birth was less than 20 years.

For 96 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 45 percent of deliveries. Seventy-nine percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

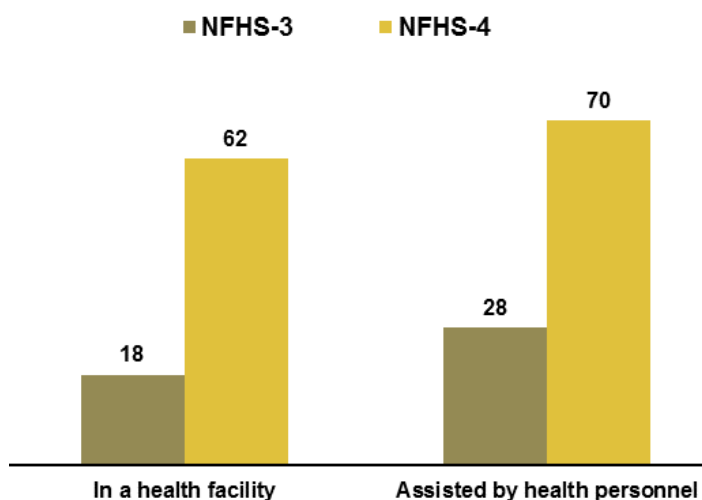
Seventy percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 25 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Ten percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. More than half of caesarean sections (6% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 42 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women and Christian women were more likely than any other caste/tribe or religious group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Fifty-five percent of women having a birth of order four or more received such assistance, compared with 36-47 percent of women having births of order 1-3.

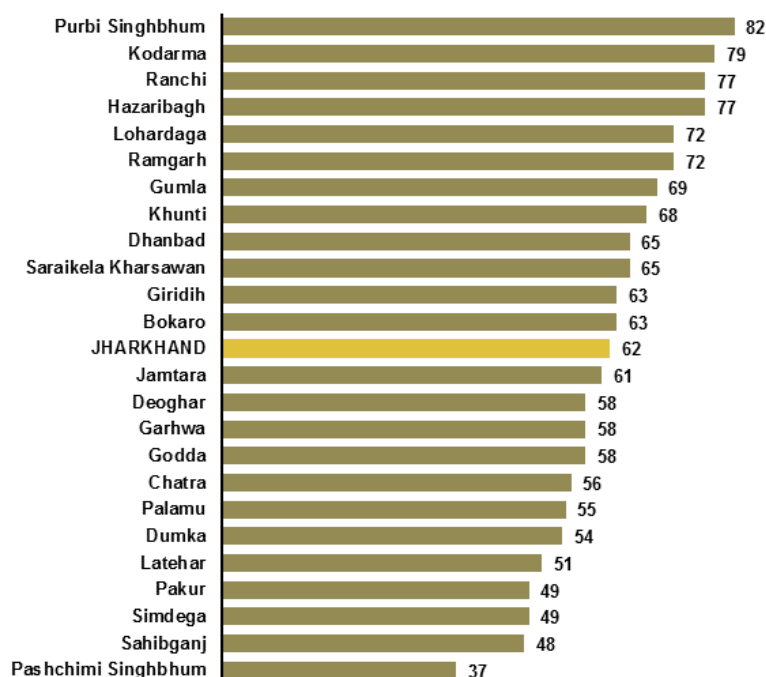
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Sixty-two percent of children in Jharkhand who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Jharkhand, 53 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 49 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; however, almost 6 in 10 births in public health facilities and 3 in 4 births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother. Only about one-fifth (22%) of home births were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth.

Twenty-five percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Fourteen percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Seventy-eight percent of men with a child under three years of age said that their youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Two-thirds of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (78% in urban areas and 60% in rural areas), but only 44 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 35-50 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding, convulsions, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Fifty-three to 61 percent of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Sixty-one percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 54 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Fifty-three percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker. Only 38-42 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

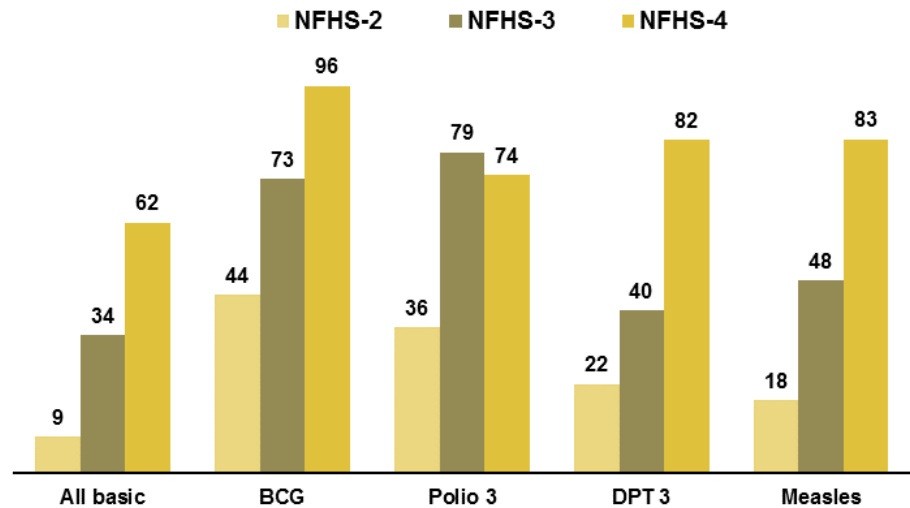
Vaccination of children

Less than two-thirds (62%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 3 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-six percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, fewer children have received other basic vaccinations (74% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 82% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 83% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 94% to 82%) and polio vaccine (from 93% to 74%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

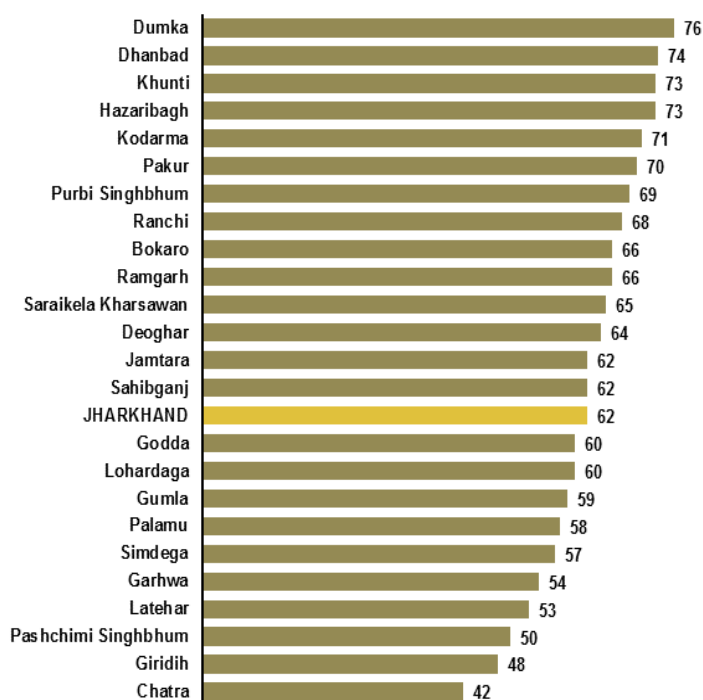
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



In the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was been a substantial increase in vaccination coverage in Jharkhand for some but not all vaccines. The coverage of BCG vaccine increased by over 20 percentage points (from 73% to 96%) and coverage of three doses of DPT vaccine doubled (from 40% to 82%). The coverage of measles vaccine also saw huge gains (from 48% to 83%). However, the coverage for three doses of polio vaccine declined from 79 percent to 74 percent. Overall, the coverage of all basic vaccinations increased from 34 percent to 62 percent. In addition, three-fourths (75%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but just over half (56%) of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (67% versus 61%) and tends to increase with mother's years of schooling. Lower vaccination coverage is found among Muslim children (52%) and children of birth orders six and above (45%).

Coverage with all basic vaccinations, at 62 percent, has almost doubled since NFHS-3 when it was 34 percent.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 69 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Thirteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 68 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 7 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Fifty-seven percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Almost 4 out of 5 mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 45 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Twenty-seven percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and over half (54%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Nineteen percent were given zinc supplements. Twenty-four percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

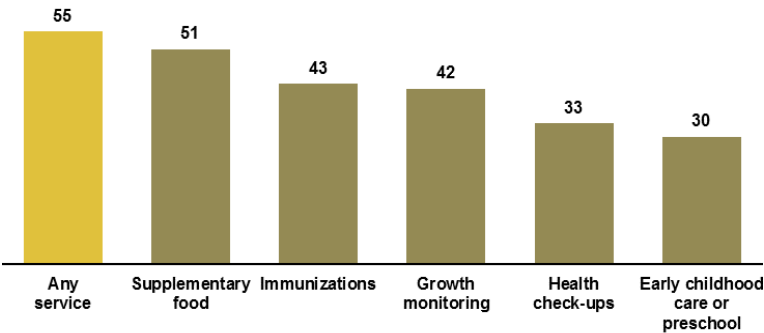
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Jharkhand only 12 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only about one-third (30%) of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, almost three out of five (58%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 31 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as is recommended. Only one-third (34%) of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Fifty-five percent of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (51%), immunizations (43%), growth monitoring (42%), and health check-ups (33%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (30% of children age 3-6 years). Six-tenths of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre (61%) received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM.

Among children under 6 years, slightly more than two-thirds of their mothers (70%) received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and fewer (65%) received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Jharkhand, only 65 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-three percent were put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 33 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. However, almost one-fifth (19%) of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 94 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and almost 9 in 10 (87%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months almost half (47%) of children in Jharkhand receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Only 4 in 10 children age 6-23 months (40%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (15%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 7 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Jharkhand, more than half of children age 9-59 months (54%) were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months and a similar proportion (51%) of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 16 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, and 17 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

In Jharkhand, 45 percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty-nine percent of children are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 11 percent are severely wasted. About half (48%) are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition, and 2 percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 19 percent of children are stunted, 37 percent are wasted, and 30 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Jharkhand has shown some improvement since NFHS-3. Stunting decreased by 5 percentage points, from 50 percent to 45 percent, in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and underweight decreased by 9 percentage points, from 57 percent to 48 percent. The proportion wasted decreased slightly, from 32 percent to 29 percent, between the two surveys.

There are large differences in the level of undernutrition by most background characteristics. In particular, undernutrition declines sharply with increasing mother's schooling and better nutritional

status of the mother. However, even among children with mothers who have 12 or more years of schooling, 30 percent are stunted, 25 percent are wasted, and 31 percent are underweight.

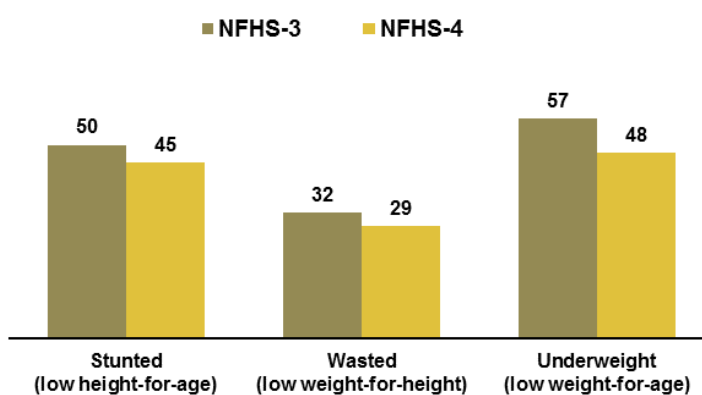
Adults' nutritional status

Forty-two percent of women and 35 percent of men age 15-49 are either too thin or overweight or obese. More women and men are thin than overweight or obese as was also the case in NFHS-3. About one-third (32%) of women and 24 percent of men are too thin, compared with 10 percent of women and 11 percent of men who are overweight or obese.

Undernutrition is higher in rural than in urban areas but is particularly common among those age 15-19 and among the never married. In contrast, overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, urban residents, and the more educated. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems tends to be fairly constant across all groups, regardless of their educational attainment, caste, age, residence, or marital status.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years

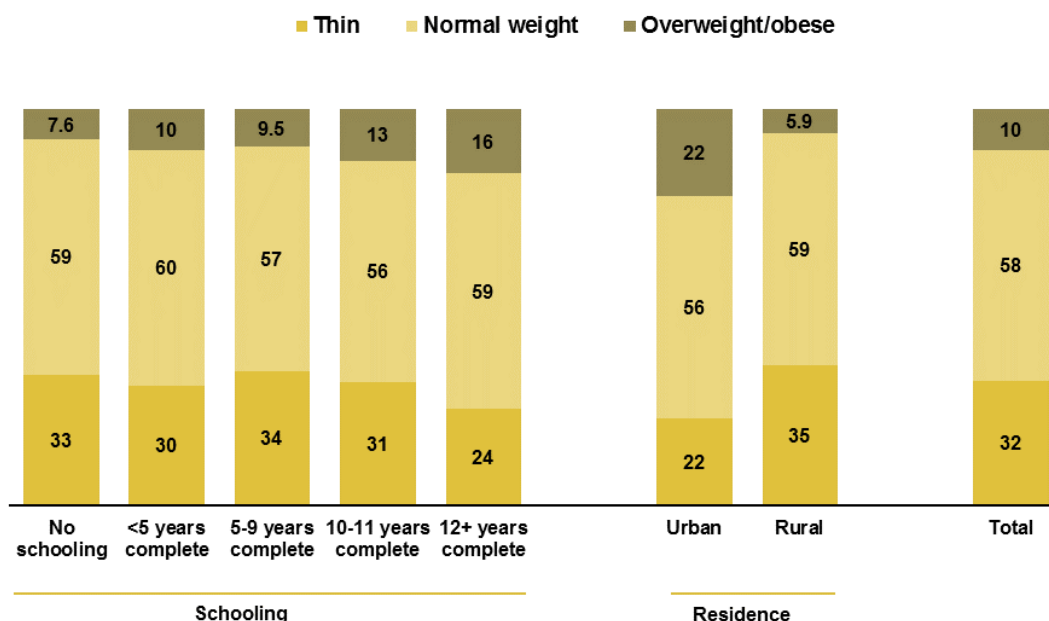


Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost all of Jharkhand's households (98%) now use iodized salt, up from 93 percent at the time of NFHS-3.

How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?

Percent distribution of women

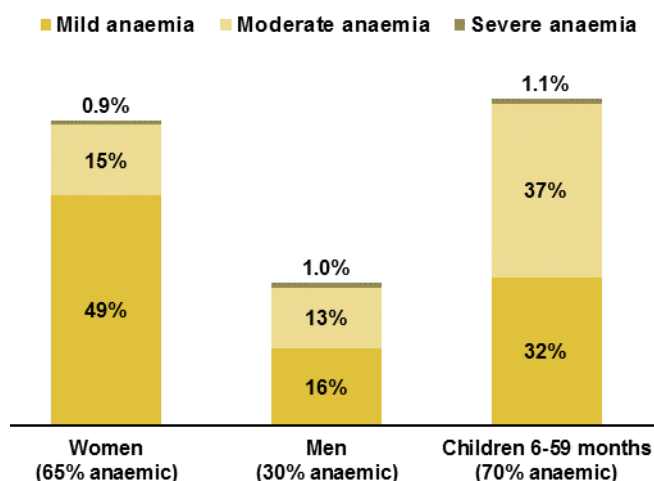


Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is still a health problem in Jharkhand, especially among women and children, despite a substantial decrease since NFHS-3.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a substantial proportion (70%) is anaemic. This includes 32 percent who are mildly anaemic, 37 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia declines sharply with the child's age, from 82-83 percent among children below 24 months to 57 percent among children age 48-59 months. Although anaemia levels vary by most background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group, with more than half of children having anaemia in every subgroup of children.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Nearly two-thirds (65%) of women are anaemic, including 49 percent with mild anaemia, 15 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. The prevalence of anaemia is particularly high for women in rural areas, women who are breastfeeding, women with no schooling, and women belonging to scheduled tribes. Thirty percent of men age 15-49 are anaemic, including 16 percent who are mildly anaemic, 13 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who are severely anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Jharkhand, 312 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (443) than among women (180) and is higher in rural areas (369) than in urban areas (139). The prevalence of tuberculosis increases sharply with age to 1,029 per 100,000 for the population age 60 or older and is about four times higher in households using solid fuel for cooking than in households that use other types of fuel for cooking.

Nine out of 10 respondents have heard of tuberculosis (89% of women and men), but among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 48 percent of women and 62 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than half (54%) of women and 61 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Nine out of 10 women (92%) and men (94%) know that tuberculosis can be cured, and 9 percent of women and 17 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 659 per 100,000 women age 15-49 and 2,114 per 100,000 men age 15-49 have diabetes, 655 women and 1,396 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma, and 670 women and 1,691 men per 100,000 have any heart disease. Unlike diabetes, asthma, and any heart disease, the prevalence of goitre or any other thyroid disorder is higher among women (1,093 per 100,000) than among men (717 per 100,000). In Jharkhand, cancer is the least common of the conditions asked about among women (44 per 100,000), but not among men (1,356 per 100,000).

The prevalence of each of the five conditions is higher for women in urban areas than in rural areas; but for men, the prevalence of each condition is higher in rural than in urban areas.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Nine percent of women age 15-49 in Jharkhand have hypertension, as determined by measurements taken during the survey, including 6 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. Sixty-one percent of women have normal blood pressure including, 0.7 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension is higher among men age 15-49 than among women. Thirteen percent of men in Jharkhand have hypertension, including 9 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Forty-three percent of men have normal blood pressure including, 0.6 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase sharply with age. About one in five women age 45-49 and one in four men age 40-49 have hypertension.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Three percent of women age 15-49 in Jharkhand have high blood glucose levels and another 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and another 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. For both women and men, high blood glucose levels increase with age and are higher in urban than in rural areas.

Health examinations

In Jharkhand, 11 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, and 4 percent each have ever undergone a breast examination and an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Nearly half of men (49%) and less than 6 percent of women age 15-49 in Jharkhand use any type of tobacco. Smokeless tobacco is more common among adults than tobacco that is smoked. *Khaini*, a form of smokeless tobacco, is the most popular form of tobacco in Jharkhand, used by 5 percent of women and 37 percent of men. The second most popular form of tobacco is *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco. The use of tobacco is higher in rural than in urban areas for both women and men.

Thirteen percent of men in Jharkhand smoke cigarettes and 5 percent smoke *bidis*. Among men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis*, about one-third smoked more than two cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Jharkhand, men (39%) and women (4%) are less likely to drink alcohol than to use tobacco. Among those who drink alcohol, 24 percent of women and 15 percent of men drink alcohol

almost every day, and 70 percent of women and 48 percent of men say they drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

In Jharkhand, the private health sector is the main source of health care for a majority of households (61%), including 67 percent of urban households and 59 percent of rural households. More households reported that their members go to private doctors or clinics (45%) than to any other type of facility.

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 13 percent of households in Jharkhand have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. One type of health insurance programme dominates in Jharkhand: *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), which accounts for 76 percent of households with at least one usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance, including 93 percent of rural households and 27 percent of urban households. Eight percent of households have a usual member who is part of the Employee's State Insurance Scheme (ESIS). Only 8 percent of women age 15-49 and 9 percent of men age 15-49 years are covered by any health scheme or health insurance.

HIV/AIDS

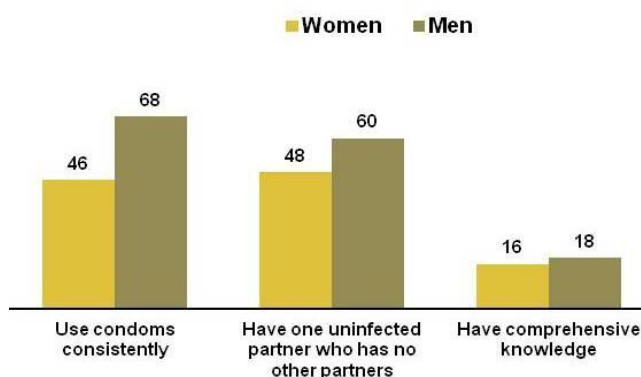
Awareness of HIV or AIDS

In Jharkhand, a large majority of adult men (82%), but only 61 percent of women have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women and men in urban areas are more likely to have heard of HIV or AIDS than those in rural areas. Knowledge of HIV or AIDS increases sharply with education for both women and men.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 46 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 68 percent of men, and 48 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 60 percent of men.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?
Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Only 16 percent of women and 18 percent of men in Jharkhand have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. The level of comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS increases sharply with education and exposure to media, and is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Knowledge that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby is higher among men (72%) than among women (52%).

HIV-related stigma

About 8 out of 10 women and men in Jharkhand (82%) would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. More than three-fourths of women (79%) and men (76%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Similarly, 74 percent of women and men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. However, somewhat fewer women (70%) and men (68%) say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, 43 percent of women and 39 percent of men express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Jharkhand.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 4 percent of men and 6 percent of women age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men living in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Only 9 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (14%) are twice as likely as rural women (7%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Only 9 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Jharkhand, 5 percent of women and 2 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Forty-seven percent of men and women received an injection in the past 12 months. For 78 percent of men and 90 percent of women who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, 5 percent of men and 1 percent of women in Jharkhand reported having had higher-risk sexual intercourse. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months is higher in urban areas (7%) than in rural areas (4%), and among men who had higher risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 19 percent reported using a condom at the last higher-risk intercourse. Less than one percent of adult respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months.

One percent of men age 15-49 said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Jharkhand, 73 percent use cloth, 38 percent use sanitary napkins, 10 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, half of women in this age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with 12 or more years of schooling, women in urban areas, and women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class are much more likely to be using a hygienic method than other women.

Employment and earnings

In Jharkhand, 32 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 82 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed in the same period. Among employed women, 78 percent earned cash, including 14 percent whose earnings were both in cash and in-kind, and 18 percent were not paid at all. Among employed men, 88 percent earned cash, including 16 percent whose earnings were in both cash and kind. Forty-five percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 65 percent of employed men.

Thirty-two percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, 45 percent of them in non-agricultural occupations.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 84 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Forty-eight percent of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. Eighty-one percent of currently married men whose wives have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 56 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Seventy-two percent of women participate in all three of these key decisions in the household. However, only 4-7 percent of women make these decisions mainly on their own. Overall, most decisions are jointly made with husbands. Thirteen percent of women do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions increases with age, increasing sharply from 53 percent among women age less than 20 years to 75 percent among women age 30-49.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participate in both these decisions: 89 percent participate in making decisions about their own health care and decisions about major household purchases, while 3 percent do not participate in either of the two decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Two-fifths (40%) of women in Jharkhand say they have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control, increases sharply with age and is highest among Christian women and women who are employed for cash.

Forty-five percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Forty-five percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 64 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is not widespread; just 41 percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and 5 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Forty-one percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The groups of women who are more likely than all other groups of women to be allowed to go to all three places alone are Christian women, women age 40-49, and women employed for cash.

Ownership of assets

Nearly half (49%) of women and 78 percent of men in Jharkhand own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 41 percent of women and 70 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land increases sharply with age. Among women age 45-49, 64 percent own a house and 51 percent own land, and among men age 45-49, 96 percent own a house and 87 percent own land.

Nearly half of women (49%) own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 41 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Thirty-five percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 67 percent can read SMS messages. Ownership of a mobile phone is higher among women age 20-24 than among older and younger women, and is almost twice as high in urban areas than rural areas.

Thirty-five percent of women in Jharkhand have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

In Jharkhand, 30 percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances, more so among ever-married women (31%) than never married women (25%). Women are most likely to believe that wife-beating is justified if the wife shows disrespect for her in-laws (20%), followed by if she argues with her husband (15%). In the case of men, 34 percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for her in-laws, is suspected of being unfaithful, or if she argues with him (20% each). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 19 percent of women and 28 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty percent of women and 60 percent of men agree that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if her husband has sex with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Only 66 percent of men, compared with 85 percent of women, agree that a wife is justified in refusing sex to her husband if she is tired or not in the mood. More than three-fourths of men, 79 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, to refuse to give her financial support, to use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or to have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among all women age 15-49 in Jharkhand, 30 percent have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 7 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 31 percent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15 and who experienced sexual violence, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband.

Thirty-one percent of women age 15-49 in Jharkhand have ever experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

In Jharkhand, 3 percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies.

Spousal violence

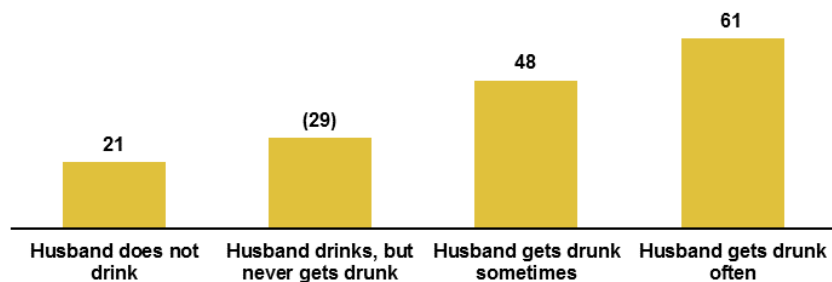
Overall, 33 percent of women in Jharkhand have ever experienced any form of spousal physical violence. Thirty-one percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 7-14 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. Two percent have experienced being choked or burned on purpose and 1 percent have experienced being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Seven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them even when they did not want to have sex, 3 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform, and 2 percent report being physically forced to perform sexual acts she did not want to. Overall, 34 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband, and 23 percent have experienced such violence in the past 12 months. Ten percent of ever-married women report ever experiencing spousal emotional violence, and 7 percent have experienced spousal emotional violence in the past 12 months. Few ever-married women (2%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Rural women are about twice as likely as urban women to experience spousal violence. Over half of women who are employed but do not earn cash have experienced such violence. Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 19 percent of even women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. The contextual and

intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than twice as likely (60%) to be in abusive marriages themselves as women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers (26%). Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband gets drunk often (61%). However, 21 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. In fact, nearly half of ever-married women who are afraid of their husbands most of the time have experienced spousal violence (48%).

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



More than one-fourth (27%) of women who have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches (24%); however, 7 percent of women who have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual report having had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns due to the violence they experienced, and 5 percent have had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injuries.

Help seeking

In Jharkhand, only 16 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Seventy-four percent of ever-married women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their husband's families (55%) and their own families (54%). Three percent of abused women have sought help from a religious leader and 1 percent each have sought help from the police and lawyers.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	6,913	20,538	27,451
Households occupied	6,730	20,188	26,918
Households interviewed	6,266	19,457	25,723
Household response rate ¹	93.1	96.4	95.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	7,984	22,452	30,436
Number of eligible women interviewed	7,551	21,495	29,046
Eligible women response rate ²	94.6	95.7	95.4
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,304	3,211	4,515
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,154	2,915	4,069
Eligible men response rate ²	88.5	90.8	90.1

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Jharkhand, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Bokaro	869	890	1,759	96.6	1,064	1,028	2,092	96.4	142	153	295	90.5
Chatra	59	829	888	95.1	87	953	1,040	94.2	10	100	110	85.9
Deoghar	164	752	916	97.4	206	858	1,064	96.9	37	132	169	87.1
Dhanbad	907	908	1,815	98.3	1,108	1,073	2,181	96.8	160	160	320	93.3
Dumka	61	857	918	98.3	73	878	951	98.1	17	114	131	88.5
Garhwa	60	803	863	94.7	69	916	985	96.1	10	121	131	94.9
Giridih	85	835	920	97.6	103	1,016	1,119	96.6	28	109	137	90.1
Godda	59	818	877	94.0	68	782	850	95.0	8	97	105	87.5
Gumla	62	853	915	98.8	86	959	1,045	98.2	8	131	139	97.2
Hazaribagh	144	756	900	95.9	197	945	1,142	95.3	40	137	177	92.2
Jamtara	106	819	925	98.5	149	945	1,094	97.7	30	143	173	95.6
Khunti	87	818	905	95.9	114	882	996	96.0	25	144	169	98.8
Kodarma	183	692	875	96.6	231	852	1,083	95.8	50	87	137	89.5
Latehar	82	811	893	94.7	100	853	953	96.8	33	101	134	93.7
Lohardaga	120	777	897	95.0	129	833	962	94.1	13	101	114	91.2
Pakur	82	831	913	96.8	92	967	1,059	97.4	25	129	154	85.1
Palamu	103	767	870	95.7	142	786	928	94.5	28	115	143	92.3
Pashchimi Singhbhum	138	742	880	95.9	174	765	939	95.0	28	96	124	86.7
Purbi Singhbhum	829	910	1,739	92.5	978	974	1,952	95.6	147	152	299	94.9
Ramgarh	868	888	1,756	95.5	1,048	1,052	2,100	94.9	138	139	277	86.0
Ranchi	813	860	1,673	90.5	909	852	1,761	87.5	123	134	257	85.1
Sahibganj	127	787	914	98.9	127	852	979	98.0	18	114	132	93.0
Saraikela Kharsawan	183	653	836	88.9	197	693	890	92.9	18	98	116	76.8
Simdega	75	801	876	95.5	100	781	881	95.0	18	108	126	85.7
Jharkhand	6,266	19,457	25,723	95.6	7,551	21,495	29,046	95.4	1,154	2,915	4,069	90.1

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.0	7.6	7.8	11.3	10.3	10.8	10.5	9.7	10.1
5-9	9.2	9.0	9.1	12.4	11.7	12.1	11.6	11.0	11.3
10-14	10.5	10.4	10.5	12.2	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.3	11.5
15-19	11.0	10.5	10.8	10.0	9.3	9.7	10.3	9.6	9.9
20-24	8.9	9.9	9.4	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.3	9.1	8.7
25-29	8.3	8.9	8.6	7.0	8.1	7.6	7.3	8.3	7.8
30-34	7.3	7.8	7.5	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.7
35-39	6.7	7.2	7.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1
40-44	6.2	5.8	6.0	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.1
45-49	5.8	5.1	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.7
50-54	4.0	5.0	4.5	3.2	4.6	3.9	3.4	4.7	4.1
55-59	4.5	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.1
60-64	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.0
65-69	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5
70-74	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5
75-79	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
80 +	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	84.7	84.4	84.6	86.7	86.4	86.6	86.2	85.9	86.1
Number	15,638	15,122	30,760	45,370	45,991	91,362	61,008	61,113	122,121
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	967	na	na	1,014	na	na	1,002
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	889	na	na	928	na	na	920
Schooling²									
No schooling	12.4	25.2	18.7	25.8	47.2	36.7	22.3	41.6	32.0
<5 years complete	12.7	12.3	12.5	18.0	15.3	16.6	16.6	14.6	15.6
5-9 years complete	29.4	27.8	28.6	35.1	25.9	30.4	33.6	26.4	29.9
10-11 years complete	15.0	13.1	14.1	10.0	6.2	8.1	11.3	7.9	9.6
12 or more years complete	30.3	21.3	25.9	10.7	5.2	7.9	15.9	9.3	12.6
Don't know	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	14,105	13,738	27,843	39,205	40,275	79,480	53,310	54,012	107,323
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.5	6.6	7.7	4.7	0.8	3.2	5.8	2.3	4.3

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	88.5	86.8	87.2	90.0
Female	11.5	13.2	12.8	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.7	4.9	4.8	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	58.9	56.2	56.9	45.5
Non-nuclear	41.1	43.8	43.1	54.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	75.7	73.4	74.0	72.9
Muslim	17.6	11.4	13.0	14.7
Christian	2.7	4.0	3.7	3.4
Other	4.0	11.2	9.3	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	11.6	15.0	14.1	14.1
Scheduled tribe	13.5	32.6	27.7	26.7
Other backward class	49.8	44.8	46.1	47.4
Other	24.9	7.2	11.7	11.4
Don't know	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	96.7	74.4	80.1	81.1
No	3.3	25.6	19.9	18.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	88.6	74.0	77.7	77.3
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	38.4	2.4	11.6	11.3
Public tap/standpipe	13.1	8.2	9.5	9.3
Tube well or borehole	34.8	60.5	53.9	53.8
Other improved ²	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.9
Unimproved source ³	11.3	25.8	22.0	22.5
Other source	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	67.2	25.0	35.9	36.6
Less than 30 minutes	23.1	62.4	52.3	51.5
Thirty minutes or longer	9.8	12.5	11.8	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	13.7	6.5	8.3	8.4
Strain through cloth	17.7	17.7	17.7	18.3
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	13.3	1.3	4.4	4.3
Electronic purifier	8.7	0.3	2.4	2.3
Other treatment	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.8
No treatment	51.3	74.7	68.7	68.3
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	35.1	9.7	16.2	16.2
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	59.0	12.4	24.4	24.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	58.0	11.3	23.3	23.8
Pit latrine with slab	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other ⁶	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Shared facility ⁷	13.9	2.1	5.1	4.6
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	13.5	1.9	4.9	4.4
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ⁶	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	27.1	85.5	70.5	70.5
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
No facility/open space/field	26.0	85.2	70.0	69.9
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.8	4.8	3.8	3.4
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	17.5	72.4	58.3	58.1
<i>Pucca</i>	81.6	22.8	37.9	38.4
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.6
LPG/natural gas	53.4	6.0	18.2	17.1
Biogas	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3
Coal/lignite	27.6	8.6	13.5	13.8
Charcoal	4.0	1.9	2.5	2.5
Wood	11.0	75.3	58.8	59.3
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.8
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
Dung cakes	1.0	6.0	4.7	4.9
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	55.4	6.3	18.9	17.9
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	43.7	93.4	80.6	81.7

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	55.8	30.2	36.8	38.0
In the house, no separate room	33.4	57.4	51.2	50.0
In a separate building	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2
Outdoors	4.5	6.1	5.7	5.7
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,622	19,101	25,723	124,096
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	2.5	0.7	0.9	1.0
<i>Chullah</i>	96.9	98.9	98.6	98.6
Open fire	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	2,893	17,839	20,732	101,435
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	5.5	7.3	6.8	7.3
Weekly	5.5	7.2	6.7	7.0
Monthly	2.8	4.6	4.1	4.4
Less than monthly	4.1	6.8	6.1	6.2
Never	82.2	74.1	76.2	75.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,622	19,101	25,723	124,096

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	66.9	23.4	34.6	35.8
Pressure cooker	70.1	17.9	31.3	32.1
Chair	87.8	66.2	71.7	74.3
Cot or bed	92.4	93.2	93.0	93.5
Table	68.4	24.8	36.0	37.7
Electric fan	92.7	44.2	56.7	58.3
Radio or transistor	4.5	2.0	2.6	2.7
Television (black and white)	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.5
Television (colour)	76.0	23.4	36.9	38.8
Any television	77.8	24.8	38.5	40.4
Sewing machine	27.9	8.7	13.7	15.4
Mobile telephone	94.6	80.3	84.0	87.5
Landline telephone	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.7
Internet	18.4	2.3	6.4	6.7
Computer	16.0	1.1	4.9	4.9
Refrigerator	36.2	3.3	11.8	12.3
Air conditioner/cooler	26.5	1.9	8.3	8.5
Washing machine	20.3	0.8	5.8	5.9
Watch or clock	89.0	62.0	69.0	71.5
Water pump	11.4	7.0	8.1	9.3
Thresher	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tractor	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
None of the above	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.9
Means of transport				
Bicycle	56.0	70.6	66.9	70.9
Motorcycle or scooter	49.1	20.3	27.8	30.7
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	3.4	2.6	3.1
Car	9.3	0.9	3.0	3.1
None of the above	22.4	24.5	24.0	20.1
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	74.7	30.9	42.2	40.2
Agricultural land	25.3	69.1	57.8	59.8
Irrigated land only	5.3	8.0	7.3	7.7
Non-irrigated land only	13.6	48.8	39.7	40.6
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	2.5	10.0	8.0	8.7
Irrigation not determined	4.0	2.3	2.8	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	83.2	87.4	86.3	86.9
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	21.9	75.4	61.6	65.7
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	95.0	87.8	89.6	91.0
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	13.7	13.2	13.3	13.9
Percentage having a BPL card	22.7	54.6	46.4	47.7
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	2.9	4.4	4.0	4.2
Number	6,622	19,101	25,723	124,096

BPL = Below poverty line

¹ Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics , Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	97.5	93.8	94.6	97.9	93.4	94.4	97.7	93.6	94.5
6-13 (Elementary)	95.9	92.1	92.9	96.7	91.6	92.7	96.3	91.8	92.8
11-13 (Upper primary)	93.5	89.0	90.1	94.9	88.4	89.9	94.2	88.7	90.0
14-15 (Secondary)	80.8	75.5	76.9	84.5	71.4	75.0	82.6	73.6	76.0
16-17 (Higher secondary)	59.1	52.5	54.4	58.9	41.6	46.2	59.0	47.1	50.4
11-14 years	94.1	90.0	90.9	95.3	89.5	90.8	94.7	89.8	90.9
15-17 years	71.9	68.5	69.4	73.9	61.4	64.7	72.8	65.0	67.1
6-14 years	94.4	90.5	91.4	95.7	89.9	91.3	95.0	90.2	91.3
6-17 years	86.5	83.7	84.4	88.1	81.1	82.8	87.3	82.5	83.6
Religion									
Hindu	88.4	85.3	86.1	90.5	83.0	84.8	89.4	84.2	85.5
Muslim	79.0	78.9	78.9	81.5	76.5	78.2	80.3	77.7	78.6
Christian	93.4	84.6	85.8	87.2	82.8	83.4	90.0	83.7	84.6
Other	87.2	79.4	80.1	83.8	74.3	75.2	85.4	76.9	77.7
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	83.2	80.1	80.7	82.0	77.1	78.1	82.7	78.6	79.4
Scheduled tribe	85.9	80.3	81.0	83.9	77.1	78.0	84.9	78.8	79.5
Other backward class	85.9	86.6	86.4	88.5	84.9	85.9	87.2	85.8	86.2
Other	90.5	88.3	89.4	93.4	84.3	88.7	91.9	86.3	89.1
Don't know	*	80.4	79.8	*	75.3	77.1	*	77.7	78.4

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014).

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	85.4	13.2	0.4	1.0	100.0	1.2	12,329
5-9 years	83.6	11.4	1.3	3.7	100.0	3.9	13,920
10-14 years	81.6	11.5	2.4	4.6	100.0	7.5	14,197
15-17 years	78.3	11.7	3.0	7.0	100.0	11.0	7,472
Residence							
Urban	84.9	8.9	1.5	4.7	100.0	5.4	10,399
Rural	82.0	12.7	1.7	3.5	100.0	5.4	37,519
Sex							
Male	83.2	12.0	1.7	3.1	100.0	5.4	24,727
Female	82.1	11.8	1.6	4.5	100.0	5.4	23,191
Total age<15 years	83.5	12.0	1.4	3.2	100.0	4.3	40,446
Total age<18 years	82.7	11.9	1.6	3.8	100.0	5.4	47,918

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	40.6	24.1	64.7	4,876
2-4 years	43.7	21.4	65.1	7,453
Sex				
Male	41.6	22.3	63.9	6,427
Female	43.4	22.7	66.2	5,902
Residence				
Urban	60.2	17.6	77.7	2,359
Rural	38.3	23.7	61.9	9,970
Total	42.5	22.5	65.0	12,329

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Jharkhand, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Bokaro	47.0	18.1	65.0	663
Chatra	27.3	33.5	60.8	571
Deoghar	32.0	30.6	62.6	686
Dhanbad	46.7	21.7	68.4	758
Dumka	34.8	19.5	54.3	480
Garhwa	30.6	27.7	58.4	642
Giridih	46.9	15.6	62.5	1,036
Godda	37.0	23.9	60.9	527
Gumla	38.1	21.3	59.3	313
Hazaribagh	65.3	14.3	79.7	676
Jamtara	36.1	17.1	53.3	370
Khunti	55.8	20.6	76.4	178
Kodarma	28.2	38.1	66.3	308
Latehar	39.5	22.6	62.1	273
Lohardaga	47.3	30.4	77.7	171
Pakur	41.9	28.6	70.5	413
Palamu	37.3	15.6	52.9	712
Pashchimi Singhbhum	25.8	30.2	56.0	563
Purbi Singhbhum	72.8	12.5	85.4	677
Ramgarh	39.3	20.7	60.0	298
Ranchi	51.6	24.6	76.2	881
Sahibganj	31.6	23.3	54.9	493
Saraikela Kharsawan	48.1	23.7	71.8	441
Simdega	32.3	26.3	58.6	198
Jharkhand	42.5	22.5	65.0	12,329

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	19.2	18.8	5,589	5,669	719	718
20-24	18.3	17.1	5,320	5,310	657	658
25-29	16.6	15.5	4,825	4,785	592	592
30-34	14.1	13.1	4,081	4,057	502	506
35-39	12.3	13.5	3,577	3,588	517	515
40-44	10.0	11.6	2,919	2,916	445	443
45-49	9.4	10.4	2,736	2,721	398	388
Residence						
Urban	27.5	30.3	7,984	7,551	1,160	1,078
Rural	72.5	69.7	21,062	21,495	2,670	2,742
Schooling						
No schooling	37.5	18.0	10,905	10,952	689	705
<5 years complete	5.7	5.7	1,649	1,617	217	222
5-9 years complete	28.1	36.1	8,164	8,188	1,383	1,378
10-11 years complete	13.1	15.2	3,815	3,807	582	595
12 or more years complete	15.5	25.0	4,512	4,482	959	920
Literacy						
Literate ¹	59.0	79.7	17,140	17,199	3,051	3,027
Not literate	39.6	19.0	11,514	11,447	729	745
Not measured	1.3	1.3	392	400	50	48
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	16.4	41.5	4,766	4,669	1,591	1,559
Watches television at least once a week	45.6	50.9	13,245	12,936	1,950	1,855
Listens to the radio at least once a week	4.6	10.8	1,333	1,344	413	411
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	2.0	14.3	593	540	546	513
Not regularly exposed to any media	51.1	34.8	14,840	15,117	1,332	1,403
Marital status						
Never married	21.5	35.3	6,234	6,423	1,353	1,358
Currently married	74.5	63.6	21,650	21,449	2,434	2,423
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.1	38	34	5	2
Widowed	3.1	0.6	901	912	24	22
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.8	0.4	223	228	14	15
Religion						
Hindu	73.3	75.2	21,303	20,911	2,881	2,798
Muslim	14.4	13.8	4,179	4,080	530	512
Christian	3.4	3.0	988	1,277	115	156
Other	8.9	7.9	2,576	2,778	303	354

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.3	11.7	3,873	3,841	447	446
Scheduled tribe	26.0	27.5	7,563	8,266	1,054	1,157
Other backward class	48.9	48.8	14,198	13,800	1,870	1,781
Other	11.5	11.7	3,329	3,064	448	426
Don't know	0.3	0.3	82	75	11	10
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	29,046	29,046	3,830	3,820
Age 50-54	na	5.9	na	na	239	249
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,069	4,069
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	31.9	82.2	1,491	1,537	3,147	3,155
In agricultural occupation	17.5	28.7	818	873	1,097	1,158
In non-agricultural occupation	13.8	50.5	646	636	1,935	1,893
Don't know	0.6	3.0	27	28	115	104
Not employed	68.1	17.8	3,186	3,118	683	665
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,676	4,655	3,830	3,820
Age 50-54	na	5.9	na	na	239	249
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,069	4,069

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4, NFHS-3, NFHS-2 by residence, Jharkhand

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.044	0.089	0.077	0.072	0.139	0.122	0.071	0.100	0.094
20-24	0.157	0.235	0.214	0.188	0.235	0.222	0.201	0.189	0.191
25-29	0.102	0.142	0.131	0.142	0.173	0.165	0.187	0.152	0.158
30-34	0.044	0.064	0.058	0.038	0.100	0.084	0.123	0.070	0.080
35-39	0.007	0.025	0.019	0.024	0.045	0.040	0.009	0.028	0.024
40-44	0.002	0.009	0.007	0.000	0.018	0.012	0.000	0.005	0.004
45-49	0.000	0.003	0.002	(0.000)	(0.028)	0.017	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.78	2.83	2.55	2.32	3.69	3.31	2.95	2.72	2.76
CBR	16.3	23.5	21.7	21.0	28.8	26.8	24.3	23.5	23.7

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.78	3.0	3.3	1.47
Rural	2.83	5.1	3.9	2.27
Schooling				
No schooling	3.17	3.9	4.0	2.53
<5 years complete	2.87	5.0	3.9	2.33
5-9 years complete	2.60	4.8	3.4	2.18
10-11 years complete	2.21	5.2	3.0	1.81
12 or more years complete	1.88	4.9	2.2	1.69
Religion				
Hindu	2.49	4.4	3.6	2.02
Muslim	2.92	5.1	4.8	2.35
Christian	2.12	4.2	3.3	1.73
Other	2.63	5.2	3.7	2.02
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.75	5.3	4.1	2.14
Scheduled tribe	2.56	4.6	3.7	2.00
Other backward class	2.59	4.7	3.8	2.13
Other	2.10	2.7	3.2	1.73
Don't know	(3.50)	4.7	*	(2.88)
Total	2.55	4.5	3.7	2.06

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.3	0.3	1,151
16	1.0	1.1	2.0	1,121
17	4.7	3.0	7.6	1,026
18	12.6	5.8	18.4	1,289
19	26.0	6.6	32.5	1,002
Residence				
Urban	4.7	1.9	6.6	1,489
Rural	10.0	3.9	13.9	4,100
Schooling				
No schooling	19.3	5.9	25.3	445
<5 years complete	16.4	2.6	19.1	182
5-9 years complete	7.4	3.1	10.4	2,559
10-11 years complete	8.0	3.5	11.5	1,549
12 or more years complete	6.2	2.6	8.8	854
Marital status				
Never married	0.2	0.1	0.2	4,271
Currently married	36.3	14.1	50.4	1,299
Religion				
Hindu	8.6	3.5	12.1	3,982
Muslim	10.8	3.2	13.9	942
Christian	4.1	1.8	5.8	176
Other	6.2	3.1	9.3	489
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	9.0	3.7	12.7	760
Scheduled tribe	8.3	2.7	11.0	1,439
Other backward class	9.0	3.8	12.8	2,816
Other	6.2	2.2	8.4	561
Total	8.6	3.3	11.9	5,589

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	86.2	13.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	521
20-29	37.9	35.2	18.5	8.3	100.0	5,413
30-39	7.9	17.8	27.1	47.2	100.0	1,349
40-49	2.9	9.3	11.7	76.0	100.0	125
Residence						
Urban	41.4	33.0	16.3	9.3	100.0	1,382
Rural	33.8	29.4	19.2	17.5	100.0	6,025
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	20.1	25.0	24.8	30.2	100.0	2,661
<5 years complete	25.9	32.3	20.1	21.6	100.0	497
5-9 years complete	39.0	32.9	18.5	9.6	100.0	2,263
10-11 years complete	51.4	31.0	13.2	4.4	100.0	900
12 or more years complete	55.4	35.0	8.0	1.5	100.0	1,086
Religion						
Hindu	35.9	31.3	18.8	13.9	100.0	5,259
Muslim	32.6	28.5	18.3	20.7	100.0	1,245
Christian	34.7	23.6	18.8	22.8	100.0	204
Other	34.9	25.7	18.3	21.1	100.0	699
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	32.2	29.8	20.0	18.0	100.0	1,091
Scheduled tribe	34.8	25.8	19.3	20.1	100.0	1,941
Other backward class	35.4	32.0	18.8	13.9	100.0	3,669
Other	40.2	32.1	15.3	12.3	100.0	667
Don't know	(44.6)	(39.6)	(0.0)	(15.8)	100.0	39
Total	35.2	30.1	18.7	16.0	100.0	7,407
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.7	24.4	15.0	34.9	100.0	985

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

	Months since preceding birth							Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
Background characteristic	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+	Total		
Mother's current age									
15-19	29.2	33.3	27.1	8.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	73	22.0
20-29	9.5	17.1	37.2	21.4	8.9	5.9	100.0	5,169	30.8
30-39	5.2	8.6	26.6	21.7	12.8	25.1	100.0	2,504	40.4
40-49	4.0	7.5	22.6	19.0	13.3	33.5	100.0	285	46.7
Residence									
Urban	9.0	13.8	28.6	19.9	8.9	19.9	100.0	1,380	35.5
Rural	8.0	14.4	34.3	21.6	10.4	11.4	100.0	6,651	33.3
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	8.1	13.9	32.9	21.5	10.0	13.6	100.0	3,806	34.0
<5 years complete	6.8	13.0	36.2	24.3	9.9	9.8	100.0	629	34.5
5-9 years complete	8.1	13.5	35.8	21.5	10.2	10.8	100.0	2,183	33.1
10-11 years complete	8.9	18.1	31.2	19.4	9.2	13.2	100.0	684	32.6
12 or more years complete	9.6	15.7	26.9	18.5	12.2	17.1	100.0	728	34.6
Religion									
Hindu	8.1	14.4	33.7	20.7	10.1	13.0	100.0	5,628	33.5
Muslim	9.1	14.6	33.4	21.6	10.4	10.9	100.0	1,383	33.3
Christian	4.4	13.0	27.8	25.5	14.4	15.0	100.0	240	37.3
Other	8.4	13.1	32.2	23.2	9.0	14.1	100.0	780	34.5
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	8.4	14.2	36.0	19.4	9.4	12.7	100.0	1,223	32.9
Scheduled tribe	6.9	12.7	32.6	22.9	11.8	13.0	100.0	2,168	35.2
Other backward class	8.6	15.2	33.7	21.2	9.6	11.8	100.0	3,922	32.8
Other	9.5	13.9	28.7	20.1	10.2	17.8	100.0	683	35.0
Don't know	(8.9)	(16.6)	(26.9)	(17.4)	(7.0)	(23.1)	100.0	34	(35.1)
Birth order									
2-3	8.0	14.8	32.8	21.6	10.1	12.7	100.0	6,000	33.8
4-6	8.4	12.6	35.0	20.4	10.1	13.5	100.0	1,850	33.4
7+	12.3	12.9	31.4	20.3	12.9	10.2	100.0	181	33.9
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	7.9	13.7	33.4	21.1	10.7	13.1	100.0	3,651	34.1
Female	8.4	14.8	33.2	21.4	9.7	12.5	100.0	4,379	33.4
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	6.3	14.1	33.9	22.0	10.5	13.2	100.0	7,450	34.4
Dead	32.1	17.0	25.3	11.9	6.3	7.4	100.0	581	24.3
Total	8.2	14.3	33.3	21.3	10.2	12.8	100.0	8,031	33.7

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Jharkhand, 2015-16

	Number of living children ¹							
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	70.3	24.5	7.1	3.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	13.5
Want another later ³	14.8	48.2	10.1	3.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	13.7
Want another, undecided when	5.4	3.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.5
Undecided	1.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.8	2.4
Want no more	2.8	13.4	39.4	37.0	38.6	46.8	60.5	32.1
Sterilized ⁴	0.4	3.1	34.8	47.4	49.8	42.7	27.0	31.3
Declared infecund	5.1	4.5	5.0	6.2	6.7	5.2	7.7	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,898	3,786	6,168	5,048	2,833	1,131	786	21,650
MEN								
Want another soon ²	54.1	22.5	7.1	5.2	3.1	4.1	1.7	13.2
Want another later ³	26.2	50.6	9.3	4.5	2.0	1.7	3.4	15.8
Want another, undecided when	2.1	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9
Undecided	2.4	3.4	3.5	1.5	2.9	4.3	3.1	2.9
Want no more	14.6	19.9	73.5	83.3	83.5	84.8	88.7	62.6
Sterilized ⁴	0.3	1.1	5.5	5.0	8.1	3.1	2.1	4.1
Declared infecund	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	240	436	726	512	288	143	89	2,434

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

For men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Age												
15-24	0.6	5.2	54.4	71.1	(82.2)	22.0	2.9	9.3	(58.5)	*	*	17.2
25-34	2.7	16.1	74.8	81.0	83.4	66.8	10.4	12.4	66.3	77.3	87.4	51.5
35-49	17.4	62.2	88.3	90.0	90.5	85.9	43.5	46.9	93.3	93.8	91.1	86.4
Residence												
Urban	4.5	24.9	83.0	85.7	89.6	67.7	(13.0)	31.0	84.0	95.0	94.3	71.8
Rural	2.9	13.1	70.4	84.0	88.2	62.0	15.3	16.6	76.2	86.3	89.6	64.8
Schooling												
No schooling	6.6	23.9	70.5	84.2	88.7	72.0	20.6	20.9	73.1	84.4	87.5	69.8
<5 years complete	4.1	14.0	67.7	84.3	89.2	67.1	*	*	(78.7)	(79.6)	85.1	68.3
5-9 years complete	1.6	10.4	73.4	84.3	87.2	58.2	16.9	23.3	75.5	89.1	94.4	68.1
10-11 years complete	1.2	9.5	76.9	87.3	89.3	52.0	(5.7)	9.1	84.8	92.9	(98.0)	62.5
12 or more years complete	1.8	20.6	83.4	82.7	88.7	51.3	6.9	26.0	83.9	95.9	86.5	62.7
Religion												
Hindu	3.2	17.5	78.2	87.0	90.8	66.0	10.1	22.0	81.6	89.9	92.0	68.0
Muslim	2.0	12.6	52.4	73.0	83.0	56.1	(26.4)	(18.2)	60.2	73.5	86.2	61.0
Christian	5.5	16.5	70.4	85.0	89.5	59.0	*	*	(65.0)	*	*	65.6
Other	3.3	13.9	65.1	74.2	83.3	53.4	*	(11.9)	83.9	(90.4)	86.7	64.1
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.0	14.3	69.0	85.8	89.3	63.4	(8.1)	(4.9)	74.2	92.8	94.1	69.1
Scheduled tribe	4.3	14.2	68.4	81.1	87.6	57.1	17.3	21.1	73.5	82.1	89.7	61.2
Other backward class	1.8	14.4	76.0	85.1	89.0	65.7	11.5	20.4	78.4	90.5	89.8	67.7
Other	4.4	31.5	82.2	86.3	87.3	67.4	(30.9)	34.9	93.4	(86.2)	(91.2)	73.8
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	52.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	3.2	10.8	37.5	45.8	57.8	17.2	14.9	12.4	43.1	(50.8)	(63.8)	23.1
1	na	22.5	79.8	83.5	87.7	68.9	na	30.0	83.5	87.0	88.4	72.3
2	na	na	83.0	90.1	91.5	88.3	na	na	87.4	94.6	94.8	92.2
3	na	na	na	90.9	91.6	91.3	na	na	na	94.5	93.5	93.9
4+	na	na	na	na	na	86.8	na	na	na	na	na	85.6
Total	3.2	16.5	74.2	84.4	88.5	63.4	14.9	21.1	79.0	88.3	90.5	66.7
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	1.2	15.3	64.3	82.4	87.1	59.5	1.0	16.2	61.3	71.3	86.3	57.3

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

	Number of living children ¹								NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	
WOMEN									
0	4.8	1.2	2.4	3.1	4.6	5.3	5.4	3.5	0.7
1	4.2	7.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.6	5.2
2	73.9	70.2	72.2	31.6	22.0	13.0	6.1	55.5	47.7
3	13.2	17.1	19.9	53.0	35.2	35.2	24.8	26.0	30.1
4	3.2	3.5	3.7	10.8	35.9	36.8	45.5	10.7	13.7
5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.1	7.3	7.3	0.8	1.4
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	8.7	0.4	0.6
Non-numeric responses	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	8,299	4,024	6,407	5,291	2,987	1,211	827	29,046	2,983
Mean ideal number of children for ² :									
All respondents	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	2.4	2.6
Number of all respondents	8,248	4,009	6,392	5,271	2,962	1,197	809	28,888	2,965
Currently married respondents	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	2.5	2.7
Number of currently married respondents	1,886	3,775	6,153	5,028	2,810	1,117	772	21,542	2,323
MEN									
0	4.1	2.4	1.0	1.4	3.8	3.1	1.3	2.8	2.5
1	2.6	6.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.2	3.7
2	70.7	69.7	70.4	37.8	24.5	21.0	17.8	59.5	48.8
3	15.5	16.6	20.1	41.0	27.2	21.8	23.4	21.3	27.2
4	4.4	4.3	6.8	14.6	33.3	41.5	32.3	10.4	11.8
5	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.9	6.6	6.0	4.1	1.4	3.6
6+	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.7	3.9	3.6	13.2	1.1	1.0
Non-numeric responses	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.7	2.9	5.1	1.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,609	448	734	515	290	144	89	3,830	949
Mean ideal number of children for ² :									
All respondents	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.7	2.4	2.6
Number of all respondents	1,575	447	733	513	288	140	85	3,780	937
Currently married respondents	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.7	2.6	2.7
Number of currently married respondents	237	434	725	509	286	139	85	2,416	636

¹ Includes current pregnancy for woman/wife

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	14.5	1.4	84.2	83.2	5,559	16.8	4.8	83.6	85.8	699
20-29	23.9	2.1	89.0	87.2	10,094	18.3	5.8	84.6	86.9	1,227
30-39	32.4	2.4	89.9	88.5	7,611	24.3	7.3	85.9	87.8	1,012
40-49	38.0	2.1	90.4	88.6	5,598	31.5	5.0	88.5	89.2	832
Residence										
Urban	18.5	2.6	83.5	82.0	7,953	15.1	5.9	81.7	82.9	1,142
Rural	30.3	1.8	90.5	88.9	20,910	25.8	5.9	87.3	89.4	2,627
Schooling										
No schooling	39.1	2.1	91.9	90.2	10,808	31.4	5.0	90.2	91.0	675
<5 years complete	34.5	2.1	92.7	91.2	1,636	33.9	5.3	85.5	88.5	214
5-9 years complete	24.0	2.0	89.2	87.9	8,118	25.8	5.9	88.3	89.7	1,362
10-11 years complete	15.6	1.9	85.9	84.8	3,807	18.1	6.0	83.4	86.4	575
12 or more years complete	10.8	2.1	80.3	78.2	4,493	11.7	6.5	79.9	82.0	943
Marital status										
Never married	12.1	1.3	81.5	80.1	6,229	15.2	5.5	82.4	85.0	1,319
Currently married	31.2	2.3	90.7	89.2	21,521	26.5	6.1	87.4	88.9	2,412
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	31.1	1.8	86.8	85.0	1,112	(24.3)	(2.1)	(83.9)	(78.0)	38
Religion										
Hindu	26.7	1.9	88.9	87.1	21,190	21.9	6.1	84.9	86.6	2,851
Muslim	29.6	2.3	87.0	86.2	4,121	22.8	2.6	88.8	89.2	505
Christian	24.1	2.3	86.3	84.4	981	27.4	4.7	84.3	84.5	113
Other	27.6	2.7	89.5	88.9	2,571	26.2	9.8	87.6	93.1	299

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	29.3	1.7	88.1	86.4	3,850	24.6	4.5	88.2	89.5	440
Scheduled tribe	28.9	2.5	89.8	88.2	7,513	26.9	6.5	87.1	88.0	1,043
Other backward class	27.4	1.7	89.6	88.1	14,105	21.6	5.7	85.1	87.6	1,836
Other	18.9	2.9	82.0	80.5	3,314	14.2	6.1	81.5	83.1	441
Don't know	34.4	0.0	92.4	92.4	81	*	*	*	*	9
Total	27.1	2.0	88.6	87.0	28,862	22.5	5.9	85.6	87.4	3,769
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.1	2.3	79.9	77.8	2,965	24.6	3.7	74.2	72.1	937

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.9	99.9	96.7	99.1	100.0	97.9
Any modern method	98.9	99.8	96.7	99.1	100.0	97.9
Female sterilization	98.5	99.6	96.0	94.8	98.4	89.9
Male sterilization	91.1	95.4	80.5	94.7	98.0	90.3
IUD or PPIUD	78.5	85.9	61.4	58.0	63.1	50.9
Injectables	84.6	90.2	72.2	77.6	84.3	68.5
Pill	91.7	95.5	83.1	85.4	92.3	76.3
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	84.4	90.1	71.9	97.1	98.2	96.1
Female condom	19.8	22.3	14.4	40.4	47.2	31.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	11.0	13.4	5.5	10.5	12.8	7.5
Emergency contraception	39.8	45.4	27.2	41.6	49.0	32.0
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	72.6	80.9	53.9	56.2	61.7	49.1
Any traditional method	50.8	61.9	24.4	40.8	48.8	30.1
Rhythm	36.3	43.8	18.4	31.4	39.3	20.6
Withdrawal	39.9	50.8	14.8	35.0	42.5	25.1
Other	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.8	7.4	5.5	6.7	7.3	5.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	7,984	5,387	2,284	1,160	652	498
RURAL						
Any method	96.8	98.2	90.7	95.7	97.0	93.1
Any modern method	96.6	98.1	90.7	95.7	97.0	93.1
Female sterilization	96.0	97.5	89.4	89.9	92.9	83.7
Male sterilization	84.0	88.0	68.1	84.6	88.0	77.9
IUD or PPIUD	60.5	65.8	40.1	40.1	44.3	31.7
Injectables	65.7	69.6	51.3	62.0	65.1	56.0
Pill	79.1	82.9	65.3	73.2	77.0	65.2
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	67.4	71.8	51.4	89.0	89.9	87.5
Female condom	9.4	10.2	7.2	25.6	26.9	23.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	6.0	6.7	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.6
Emergency contraception	20.8	23.1	12.9	27.1	30.3	20.7
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	50.9	56.0	31.9	37.3	41.3	29.0
Any traditional method	44.6	51.7	16.4	31.4	37.3	19.3
Rhythm	28.8	33.1	11.9	21.8	26.2	12.8
Withdrawal	32.1	38.1	8.4	25.6	30.4	15.5
Other	4.2	4.7	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.5	5.9	4.1	5.4	5.8	4.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	21,062	16,263	3,988	2,670	1,782	860

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	97.4	98.6	92.9	96.7	97.8	94.8
Any modern method	97.3	98.5	92.9	96.7	97.8	94.8
Female sterilization	96.7	98.1	91.8	91.4	94.4	86.0
Male sterilization	86.0	89.8	72.6	87.7	90.6	82.5
IUD or PPIUD	65.4	70.8	47.8	45.5	49.3	38.7
Injectables	70.9	74.7	58.9	66.7	70.2	60.6
Pill	82.6	86.0	71.8	76.9	81.1	69.3
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	72.1	76.3	58.8	91.4	92.1	90.7
Female condom	12.3	13.2	9.8	30.1	32.3	26.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	7.4	8.4	4.1	5.9	6.4	5.1
Emergency contraception	26.0	28.6	18.1	31.5	35.3	24.9
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	56.9	62.2	39.9	43.0	46.8	36.3
Any traditional method	46.3	54.2	19.3	34.3	40.4	23.3
Rhythm	30.8	35.7	14.3	24.7	29.7	15.6
Withdrawal	34.3	41.3	10.7	28.4	33.7	19.0
Other	3.9	4.4	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.9	6.3	4.6	5.8	6.2	5.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	29,046	21,650	6,272	3,830	2,434	1,358

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Age																
15-19	6.9	5.5	0.4	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	93.1	100.0	1,299
20-24	16.4	14.3	7.4	0.1	2.5	1.3	0.1	2.5	0.5	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.7	83.6	100.0	3,877
25-29	37.3	33.3	24.1	0.2	3.7	1.4	0.6	3.1	0.2	0.0	3.9	2.6	1.4	62.7	100.0	4,340
30-39	53.1	49.6	42.4	0.3	3.0	1.1	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	3.5	2.5	1.0	46.9	100.0	7,179
40-49	52.1	49.9	47.4	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.7	0.5	47.9	100.0	4,955
Residence																
Urban	46.7	42.5	32.7	0.2	3.3	1.3	0.3	4.5	0.3	0.1	4.1	3.0	1.1	53.3	100.0	5,387
Rural	38.3	35.8	30.5	0.2	2.4	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	2.5	1.7	0.8	61.7	100.0	16,263
Schooling																
No schooling	42.1	40.0	36.8	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.7	57.9	100.0	9,628
<5 years complete	45.7	42.4	36.7	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.0	3.3	2.2	1.1	54.3	100.0	1,419
5-9 years complete	40.3	37.5	30.5	0.3	3.1	1.4	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.0	2.8	2.0	0.7	59.7	100.0	5,653
10-11 years complete	36.5	32.0	22.0	0.3	3.3	1.6	0.4	4.1	0.2	0.0	4.5	3.2	1.3	63.5	100.0	2,316
12 or more years complete	34.7	30.2	16.4	0.1	3.9	1.6	0.4	7.3	0.2	0.1	4.5	3.1	1.4	65.3	100.0	2,635
Religion																
Hindu	45.1	42.3	36.4	0.2	2.3	0.8	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	54.9	100.0	16,232
Muslim	28.3	24.1	15.6	0.0	3.9	0.8	0.3	3.3	0.2	0.1	4.1	2.3	1.8	71.7	100.0	2,994
Christian	27.1	24.8	16.7	0.2	2.1	3.4	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.8	72.9	100.0	631
Other	22.8	20.7	13.7	0.3	3.4	2.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.7	77.2	100.0	1,793
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	42.7	40.1	35.6	0.4	1.7	0.7	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	2.6	2.0	0.6	57.3	100.0	2,958
Scheduled tribe	27.3	24.8	18.5	0.2	2.7	1.7	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	2.5	1.8	0.7	72.7	100.0	5,346
Other backward class	45.1	42.2	35.9	0.2	2.6	0.7	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.9	54.9	100.0	10,879
Other	45.5	41.5	31.9	0.3	3.5	0.9	0.1	4.4	0.2	0.1	4.1	2.6	1.5	54.5	100.0	2,400
Don't know	26.8	24.1	22.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	73.2	100.0	67

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Number of living children																
No children	3.6	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	96.4	100.0	2,380
1 child	15.7	12.4	3.0	0.1	3.2	1.8	0.2	3.7	0.4	0.0	3.4	2.3	1.1	84.3	100.0	3,722
1 son	17.3	13.8	3.9	0.1	3.7	1.9	0.3	3.7	0.1	0.0	3.5	2.3	1.2	82.7	100.0	2,055
No sons	13.8	10.6	1.9	0.1	2.5	1.6	0.0	3.6	0.8	0.1	3.2	2.2	1.0	86.2	100.0	1,666
2 children	47.9	44.0	35.6	0.3	3.6	1.2	0.3	2.8	0.1	0.1	3.8	2.9	0.9	52.1	100.0	5,983
1 or more sons	51.8	48.1	39.5	0.4	3.7	1.2	0.3	2.8	0.1	0.0	3.7	2.8	0.9	48.2	100.0	5,153
No sons	23.3	18.9	11.3	0.1	3.0	0.8	0.1	3.0	0.4	0.2	4.4	3.6	0.8	76.7	100.0	830
3 children	56.9	53.9	48.4	0.2	2.3	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	3.0	1.9	1.1	43.1	100.0	4,927
1 or more sons	59.5	56.6	51.1	0.2	2.3	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	2.9	1.8	1.1	40.5	100.0	4,581
No sons	21.9	18.0	12.5	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	78.1	100.0	346
4+ children	51.8	49.3	45.1	0.3	2.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.7	0.8	48.2	100.0	4,639
1 or more sons	53.1	50.6	46.4	0.3	2.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.7	0.8	46.9	100.0	4,463
No sons	19.0	15.9	12.7	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	81.0	100.0	175
Total	40.4	37.5	31.1	0.2	2.6	1.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.0	2.9	2.0	0.9	59.6	100.0	21,650
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	35.7	31.1	23.4	0.4	3.8	0.6	0.1	2.7	na	0.1	4.7	2.1	2.0	64.3	100.0	2,336

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table

na= not applicable

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Jharkhand, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Bokaro	54.4	51.1	45.5	0.5	5.1	3.4	1,388
Chatra	36.2	35.6	33.3	0.0	2.3	0.6	746
Deoghar	46.1	43.0	36.2	1.7	5.1	3.1	1,140
Dhanbad	49.8	46.7	36.7	0.0	9.9	3.1	1,695
Dumka	36.3	34.3	27.7	0.2	6.3	2.0	940
Garhwa	34.0	33.3	31.4	0.1	1.8	0.8	910
Giridih	47.7	44.1	40.6	0.0	3.5	3.6	1,716
Godda	46.2	40.2	34.3	0.1	5.8	6.0	845
Gumla	26.0	22.8	15.7	0.5	6.6	3.2	536
Hazaribagh	55.8	54.7	50.1	0.0	4.6	1.0	1,250
Jamtara	44.0	38.8	25.3	0.0	13.5	5.2	612
Khunti	37.5	34.4	20.2	0.0	14.1	3.2	308
Kodarma	62.2	52.8	45.5	0.4	7.0	9.4	515
Latehar	26.0	24.7	21.4	0.3	3.1	1.3	419
Lohardaga	24.3	23.7	18.5	0.1	5.1	0.6	253
Pakur	35.0	30.9	27.4	0.0	3.6	4.1	638
Palamu	26.1	24.7	22.2	0.0	2.4	1.4	1,138
Pashchimi Singhbhum	15.9	15.4	12.6	0.2	2.6	0.5	831
Purbi Singhbhum	32.9	30.8	22.1	0.2	8.5	2.1	1,610
Ramgarh	45.2	40.8	35.2	0.1	5.4	4.5	595
Ranchi	44.3	39.1	28.3	0.2	10.6	5.2	1,731
Sahibganj	34.6	32.9	25.4	0.0	7.5	1.7	726
Saraikela Kharsawan	28.4	26.6	18.9	0.0	7.7	1.8	796
Simdega	25.7	24.1	18.0	0.4	5.7	1.5	313
Jharkhand	40.4	37.5	31.1	0.2	6.2	2.9	21,650

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know place		
Age							
< 30	0.4	15,733	24.4	75.6	0.0	100.0	64
30-39	3.4	7,658	22.1	77.9	0.0	100.0	264
40-49	6.2	5,655	31.3	67.8	0.9	100.0	349
Residence							
Urban	2.6	7,984	21.7	77.4	0.9	100.0	207
Rural	2.2	21,062	29.4	70.4	0.2	100.0	470
Schooling							
No schooling	3.5	10,905	29.5	69.9	0.7	100.0	385
<5 years complete	3.7	1,649	34.3	65.7	0.0	100.0	62
5-9 years complete	1.8	8,164	24.2	75.6	0.3	100.0	150
10-11 years complete	1.4	3,815	(20.4)	(79.6)	(0.0)	100.0	53
12 or more years complete	0.6	4,512	(5.3)	(94.7)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Religion							
Hindu	2.4	21,303	28.8	70.6	0.6	100.0	505
Muslim	3.4	4,179	16.6	83.4	0.0	100.0	140
Christian	0.9	988	*	*	*	100.0	9
Other	0.9	2,576	*	*	*	100.0	22
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	2.1	3,873	38.5	60.2	1.3	100.0	83
Scheduled tribe	0.9	7,563	50.6	49.4	0.0	100.0	69
Other backward class	2.9	14,198	24.0	75.7	0.4	100.0	416
Other	3.2	3,329	15.4	84.3	0.4	100.0	107
Don't know	2.2	82	*	*	*	100.0	2
Total	2.3	29,046	27.0	72.5	0.4	100.0	677

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method								Traditional method					Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	10.3	9.2	6.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	89.7	100.0	2,434
Wife	11.4	10.1	7.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	88.6	100.0	2,141
Other	2.7	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	97.3	100.0	293
Not currently married	(10.7)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(89.3)	100.0	45
Age																
15-19	(1.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(98.1)	100.0	28
20-24	2.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	97.2	100.0	247
25-29	7.4	5.3	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	92.6	100.0	428
30-34	11.4	9.5	6.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.9	1.6	0.3	0.0	88.6	100.0	467
35-39	12.7	11.5	8.0	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	87.3	100.0	499
40-44	12.5	12.2	9.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	87.5	100.0	434
45-49	12.4	11.6	10.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	87.6	100.0	377
Residence																
Urban	11.8	11.0	6.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	88.2	100.0	671
Rural	9.8	8.5	6.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	90.2	100.0	1,808
Schooling																
No schooling	9.2	8.1	6.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	90.8	100.0	574
<5 years complete	10.1	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	89.9	100.0	177
5-9 years complete	9.0	8.0	5.3	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	91.0	100.0	886
10-11 years complete	9.1	8.9	6.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	90.9	100.0	307
12 or more years complete	14.6	12.5	7.3	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.2	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.2	85.4	100.0	533
Marital status																
Never married	(8.1)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(91.9)	100.0	43
Currently married	10.3	9.2	6.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	89.7	100.0	2,434

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—*Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Religion																
Hindu	11.7	10.6	7.6	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	88.3	100.0	1,886
Muslim	7.6	4.8	2.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.7	0.0	92.4	100.0	316
Christian	7.6	7.6	5.7	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.4	100.0	69
Other	3.6	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	100.0	208
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	12.0	11.1	7.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	88.0	100.0	291
Scheduled tribe	5.4	5.1	3.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	94.6	100.0	717
Other backward class	11.3	9.6	6.8	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.1	88.7	100.0	1,189
Other	17.2	15.7	11.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	82.8	100.0	271
Total age 15-49	10.3	9.2	6.4	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	89.7	100.0	2,478
Age 50-54	12.1	10.3	9.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	87.9	100.0	229
Total age 15-54	10.5	9.3	6.6	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	89.5	100.0	2,707

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	62.3	*	6.7	60.9	*	4.0	51.7
Government/municipal hospital	32.5	*	2.5	29.6	*	0.7	26.6
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.4	*	0.0	4.1	*	0.6	1.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.9	*	0.0	6.4	*	0.0	0.9
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	18.3	*	1.0	14.7	*	0.5	15.0
PHC/Additional PHC	4.3	*	0.0	1.8	*	0.5	3.5
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	*	1.0	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.2	*	0.0	0.8	*	0.0	0.2
Camp	3.7	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	2.9
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	*	2.2	1.9	*	0.7	0.3
ASHA	0.0	*	0.0	0.7	*	0.0	0.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.8	*	0.5	1.1	*	0.0	0.7
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.7	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.5	1.4
Private health sector	34.5	*	59.9	35.8	*	39.5	37.1
Private hospital	26.8	*	4.3	20.6	*	1.9	22.3
Private doctor/clinic	6.4	*	29.1	14.6	*	14.4	9.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	1.1	0.0	*	0.8	0.2
<i>Vaidya</i>							
<i>/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	2.5	0.0	*	0.5	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	22.2	0.6	*	21.4	4.0
Other private health sector	1.3	*	0.7	0.0	*	0.4	1.1
Other source	1.5	*	33.4	3.2	*	56.0	9.8
Shop	0.0	*	7.9	0.0	*	15.4	2.2
Husband	0.0	*	24.2	1.8	*	40.1	6.2
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
other	1.5	*	1.3	1.5	*	0.4	1.3
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,835	9	177	68	14	245	2,351

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	77.7	(76.0)	26.8	77.8	(14.8)	15.1	71.5
Government/municipal hospital	23.5	(30.1)	1.0	17.0	(1.3)	3.2	21.0
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.0	(0.0)	0.4	1.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.7	(1.7)	0.3	2.9	(0.0)	0.0	1.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	39.0	(17.4)	2.5	40.6	(0.0)	0.8	34.8
PHC/Additional PHC	7.2	(24.5)	1.1	8.9	(4.4)	0.4	6.7
Sub-centre/ANM	1.0	(0.0)	2.2	5.2	(6.7)	1.0	1.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Camp	4.0	(2.2)	0.0	1.4	(0.0)	0.0	3.5
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	13.3	0.0	(2.5)	3.9	1.0
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	5.5	0.7	(0.0)	5.6	0.6
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
Other public health sector	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	(0.0)	0.6	0.7	(0.0)	0.4	0.5
Private health sector	21.5	(24.0)	48.3	20.5	(70.5)	38.3	24.2
Private hospital	17.8	(20.3)	3.4	8.6	(3.4)	2.8	16.0
Private doctor/clinic	3.4	(3.7)	19.6	11.9	(55.8)	10.2	5.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	22.2	0.0	(10.1)	24.9	2.5
Other private health sector	0.2	(0.0)	1.6	0.0	(1.2)	0.0	0.3
Other source	0.2	(0.0)	24.3	0.9	(14.8)	46.3	3.7
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	7.7	0.8	(6.5)	12.9	1.1
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	15.4	0.1	(2.7)	33.4	2.3
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
other	0.2	(0.0)	0.9	0.0	(5.6)	0.0	0.3
Don't know	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,112	38	384	140	37	234	5,945

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	73.6	(78.9)	20.4	72.3	(14.5)	9.4	65.9
Government/municipal hospital	25.9	(29.0)	1.5	21.2	(3.7)	1.9	22.6
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.1	(0.0)	0.3	2.1	(0.0)	0.3	1.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.5	(1.4)	0.2	4.1	(0.0)	0.0	1.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	33.5	(20.6)	2.0	32.1	(0.0)	0.6	29.2
PHC/Additional PHC	6.4	(22.1)	0.8	6.6	(3.2)	0.5	5.8
Sub-centre/ANM	0.8	(0.0)	1.5	3.5	(5.8)	1.0	0.9
Government mobile clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Camp	3.9	(4.0)	0.0	0.9	(0.0)	0.0	3.3
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS</i> centre	0.0	(0.0)	9.8	0.6	(1.8)	2.2	0.8
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	3.8	0.7	(0.0)	2.7	0.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.5	(1.9)	0.2	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.8	(0.0)	0.4	0.5	(0.0)	0.4	0.7
Private health sector	24.9	(21.1)	52.0	25.6	(69.3)	38.9	27.8
Private hospital	20.2	(16.5)	3.7	12.6	(10.5)	2.3	17.8
Private doctor/clinic	4.2	(3.0)	22.6	12.8	(48.8)	12.3	6.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	22.2	0.2	(9.2)	23.1	2.9
Other private health sector	0.5	(1.6)	1.3	0.0	(0.9)	0.2	0.5
Other source	0.6	(0.0)	27.2	1.7	(14.9)	51.2	5.4
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	7.8	0.5	(4.7)	14.2	1.4
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	18.2	0.7	(6.0)	36.8	3.4
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
other	0.6	(0.0)	1.0	0.5	(4.1)	0.2	0.6
Don't know	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	6,947	47	560	209	50	479	8,296

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, *unani*, *siddha* and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	35.9	28.3	44.5	441
Pill	47.2	35.7	66.5	86
IUD or PPIUD	58.0	54.2	59.9	56
Total	39.7	31.9	49.2	583
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	36.9	26.8	40.2	1,659
Pill	45.5	36.9	64.4	255
IUD or PPIUD	56.5	47.9	65.3	119
Total	39.1	29.3	44.7	2,033
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	36.7	27.1	41.1	2,100
Pill	45.9	36.6	64.9	341
IUD or PPIUD	57.0	49.9	63.6	175
Total	39.3	29.9	45.7	2,616

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,097
Pill	1.0	14.2	4.6	9.8	1.5	5.3	7.3	43.7	1.7	705
IUD or PPIUD	(1.4)	(2.7)	(1.3)	(6.7)	(1.1)	(2.4)	(5.8)	(21.3)	(0.0)	233
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	4.3	14.4	9.7	3.3	0.5	3.7	8.9	44.9	1.4	599
Rhythm	1.8	7.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.7	2.8	15.2	0.8	355
Other ⁶	6.0	8.2	10.4	1.8	1.5	3.5	10.2	41.7	2.1	371
All modern spacing methods ⁷	3.0	12.2	5.6	6.5	1.0	4.2	7.6	40.1	1.3	1,665
All spacing methods ⁸	2.8	11.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	3.7	7.4	37.0	1.4	2,262
All methods	1.4	5.6	3.1	2.5	0.5	1.9	3.8	18.8	0.7	4,386

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes male sterilization, which is not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, rhythm, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹	Total	
Age								
15-19	47.0	24.8	45.2	24.9	3.1	26.8	100.0	719
20-24	53.5	29.9	52.8	33.1	1.8	12.3	100.0	657
25-29	58.9	30.3	52.4	34.5	0.6	12.4	100.0	592
30-34	57.8	29.1	56.4	29.7	1.8	12.1	100.0	502
35-39	58.6	28.4	51.7	32.5	2.7	13.2	100.0	517
40-44	57.1	28.2	51.4	29.1	2.6	17.0	100.0	445
45-49	59.9	30.1	50.7	27.8	1.9	19.5	100.0	398
Residence								
Urban	57.1	31.5	61.0	28.3	1.7	9.0	100.0	1,160
Rural	54.7	27.2	47.0	31.1	2.2	19.7	100.0	2,670
Schooling								
No schooling	50.8	27.9	34.0	30.9	2.6	32.4	100.0	689
<5 years complete	47.0	22.7	41.6	30.4	1.1	26.8	100.0	217
5-9 years complete	57.0	28.3	50.5	29.3	2.2	18.0	100.0	1,383
10-11 years complete	58.1	28.0	55.3	33.2	2.3	9.1	100.0	582
12 or more years complete	57.0	31.0	64.5	29.2	1.5	4.8	100.0	959
Religion								
Hindu	54.8	26.3	52.9	28.4	2.1	16.7	100.0	2,881
Muslim	50.3	33.2	46.0	38.1	0.7	15.2	100.0	530
Christian	55.3	34.2	50.8	30.6	2.5	16.1	100.0	115
Other	71.0	39.0	45.0	34.3	4.5	16.2	100.0	303
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	53.9	23.0	52.0	22.9	1.9	23.2	100.0	447
Scheduled tribe	59.2	30.3	44.6	32.3	3.4	19.7	100.0	1,054
Other backward class	54.0	29.8	52.2	31.4	1.8	14.6	100.0	1,870
Other	55.6	25.0	63.0	27.9	0.4	8.7	100.0	448
Total age 15-49	55.5	28.5	51.3	30.2	2.1	16.4	100.0	3,830
Age 50-54	57.6	32.2	47.2	23.1	1.3	28.4	100.0	239
Total age 15-54	55.6	28.7	51.0	29.8	2.0	17.1	100.0	4,069

Note: Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes missing values and those who have never heard of male condoms

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	26.8	1.8	28.6	6.2	0.8	6.9	33.0	2.6	35.6	19.5	15.6	1,299
20-24	23.0	7.7	30.7	6.3	10.1	16.4	29.3	17.8	47.1	34.8	30.4	3,877
25-29	10.7	13.4	24.2	4.5	32.8	37.3	15.3	46.2	61.5	60.7	54.3	4,340
30-34	4.7	13.3	18.0	1.9	48.6	50.5	6.6	61.9	68.5	73.8	68.3	3,845
35-39	1.4	9.6	11.0	0.9	55.2	56.2	2.3	64.8	67.1	83.7	78.9	3,334
40-44	0.5	7.4	7.9	0.2	53.6	53.8	0.7	61.0	61.7	87.2	82.9	2,633
45-49	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	50.2	50.2	0.1	54.6	54.6	91.9	88.6	2,322
Residence												
Urban	7.4	8.7	16.1	4.1	42.6	46.7	11.5	51.3	62.8	74.3	67.7	5,387
Rural	9.5	9.6	19.1	2.5	35.8	38.3	12.0	45.4	57.4	66.7	62.3	16,263
Schooling												
No schooling	5.2	10.1	15.3	1.1	41.1	42.1	6.2	51.2	57.4	73.4	69.7	9,628
<5 years complete	8.0	9.0	17.0	2.5	43.2	45.7	10.4	52.2	62.6	72.9	67.7	1,419
5-9 years complete	11.1	8.2	19.2	3.3	37.0	40.3	14.4	45.2	59.5	67.7	63.0	5,653
10-11 years complete	14.6	8.2	22.8	4.4	32.1	36.5	19.0	40.3	59.3	61.6	53.9	2,316
12 or more years complete	14.1	10.6	24.6	7.8	27.0	34.7	21.8	37.5	59.3	58.5	50.8	2,635
Religion												
Hindu	8.3	8.3	16.6	2.8	42.3	45.1	11.0	50.6	61.7	73.1	68.5	16,232
Muslim	11.5	12.2	23.7	3.9	24.4	28.3	15.3	36.6	52.0	54.4	46.4	2,994
Christian	9.9	13.4	23.2	3.2	23.9	27.1	13.1	37.2	50.3	53.8	49.3	631
Other	11.0	12.7	23.7	2.6	20.2	22.8	13.6	32.9	46.5	49.0	44.5	1,793

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—*Continued*

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	9.0	8.0	17.0	2.5	40.3	42.7	11.5	48.2	59.7	71.6	67.2	2,958
Scheduled tribe	9.8	12.3	22.1	2.8	24.5	27.3	12.6	36.8	49.4	55.2	50.1	5,346
Other backward class	9.0	8.1	17.1	2.8	42.3	45.1	11.8	50.4	62.2	72.5	67.7	10,879
Other	7.2	10.2	17.4	4.2	41.3	45.5	11.4	51.5	62.9	72.4	65.9	2,400
Don't know	6.9	13.8	20.6	1.3	25.5	26.8	8.1	39.3	47.4	56.5	50.8	67
Total	9.0	9.4	18.4	2.9	37.5	40.4	11.9	46.8	58.7	68.7	63.8	21,650

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3.

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Bokaro	17.5	8.7	8.8	1,388
Chatra	19.8	10.6	9.3	746
Deoghar	18.0	8.1	9.9	1,140
Dhanbad	11.9	5.3	6.6	1,695
Dumka	19.0	8.0	11.0	940
Garhwa	23.1	13.4	9.7	910
Giridih	18.7	9.7	9.0	1,716
Godda	16.0	10.2	5.8	845
Gumla	25.0	10.8	14.1	536
Hazaribagh	15.5	9.7	5.8	1,250
Jamtara	16.9	7.9	9.0	612
Khunti	19.1	9.2	9.9	308
Kodarma	10.7	4.7	6.0	515
Latehar	21.7	8.6	13.1	419
Lohardaga	22.0	9.1	12.9	253
Pakur	19.9	9.8	10.1	638
Palamu	20.9	11.4	9.4	1,138
Pashchimi Singhbhum	25.9	9.5	16.3	831
Purbi Singhbhum	16.7	8.2	8.5	1,610
Ramgarh	15.0	8.7	6.3	595
Ranchi	18.0	8.9	9.1	1,731
Sahibganj	17.5	8.0	9.5	726
Saraikela Kharsawan	23.3	9.9	13.4	796
Simdega	25.8	9.0	16.9	313
Jharkhand	18.4	9.0	9.4	21,650
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	24.6	11.2	13.4	2,336

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies
Background characteristic	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth	Total	
Mother's current age						
15-19	85.5	1.2	12.5	0.8	100.0	548
20-29	91.7	2.2	5.1	1.0	100.0	6,340
30-39	89.9	3.9	4.9	1.2	100.0	2,299
40-49	86.0	3.8	9.4	0.7	100.0	291
Residence						
Urban	88.1	4.1	7.2	0.6	100.0	1,940
Rural	91.4	2.2	5.2	1.1	100.0	7,538
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	92.1	2.1	4.4	1.4	100.0	3,568
<5 years complete	90.6	2.6	6.1	0.8	100.0	642
5-9 years complete	90.3	2.7	6.0	1.0	100.0	2,762
10-11 years complete	89.3	3.3	6.5	0.9	100.0	1,115
12 or more years complete	89.1	3.3	7.3	0.3	100.0	1,390
Religion						
Hindu	90.7	2.8	5.5	1.0	100.0	6,752
Muslim	89.4	2.3	7.0	1.2	100.0	1,517
Christian	89.4	4.2	6.0	0.4	100.0	304
Other	93.6	1.1	4.3	0.9	100.0	905
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	91.2	2.2	5.5	1.0	100.0	1,346
Scheduled tribe	91.6	2.1	5.2	1.1	100.0	2,583
Other backward class	90.8	2.7	5.4	1.1	100.0	4,593
Other	87.5	4.0	7.9	0.5	100.0	910
Don't know	(84.8)	(6.8)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	45
Total	90.7	2.6	5.6	1.0	100.0	9,477

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last five years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution by the place of treatment, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	6.3	13.2	11.0
Private health sector ¹	55.7	43.9	47.7
At home	38.0	41.1	40.1
Other	0.0	1.9	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	34.8	29.6	31.3
Nurse/ANM/LHV	25.1	27.2	26.5
Dai (TBA)	2.5	0.0	0.8
Family member/relative/friend	9.0	7.9	8.2
Self	28.6	33.6	32.0
Other	0.0	1.7	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	22.2	26.2	25.0
Number of women with abortions	79	169	248
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	(65.6)	64.9
Number of women with complications	18	44	62
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	(9.0)	(12.8)
Private health sector ¹	*	(87.3)	(84.5)
At home	*	(3.7)	(2.6)
Other	*	(0.0)	(0.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	11	29	40

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	3.0	na	na	na	na	76.4	5,589	a	a	a
20-24	8.8	38.0	61.2	na	na	25.9	5,320	18.9	19.0	19.0
25-29	15.1	48.2	67.6	75.0	89.0	7.9	4,825	18.2	18.3	18.4
30-34	19.9	56.2	74.1	80.6	92.0	2.6	4,081	17.5	17.7	17.8
35-39	20.9	54.8	73.5	79.5	91.9	1.7	3,577	17.6	17.9	17.9
40-44	23.5	56.1	72.7	79.7	91.5	1.3	2,919	17.5	18.0	17.9
45-49	19.1	51.4	70.4	75.9	89.2	1.3	2,736	17.9	18.8	18.3
20-49	16.9	49.6	69.1	na	na	8.5	23,457	18.0	18.3	18.3
25-49	19.3	53.1	71.5	78.0	90.7	3.4	18,137	17.7	18.1	18.1
MEN										
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	97.2	719	a	a	a
20-24	1.4	5.7	17.0	na	na	64.6	657	a	a	a
25-29	2.9	10.9	23.4	30.5	58.7	28.6	592	23.7	23.8	22.9
30-34	5.3	17.0	31.5	39.6	69.7	7.0	502	22.3	22.3	22.0
35-39	6.4	17.4	30.7	38.2	65.0	2.4	517	22.5	22.6	22.5
40-44	5.5	18.2	33.1	42.4	65.1	1.8	445	22.4	22.5	22.3
45-49	5.3	18.1	35.2	45.0	69.9	2.2	398	21.8	22.0	22.0
20-49	4.2	13.8	27.5	na	na	21.2	3,111	a	a	a
25-49	5.0	16.0	30.2	38.5	65.2	9.6	2,454	22.6	22.7	22.4

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3, NFHS-2, by residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_4q_1$)
URBAN					
0-4	25.4	8.3	33.7	4.6	38.2
5-9	30.2	12.2	42.4	5.7	47.8
10-14	36.8	8.9	45.7	4.7	50.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	(31.7)	(18.0)	(49.8)	(7.6)	(57.0)
RURAL					
0-4	34.9	11.4	46.3	12.7	58.4
5-9	37.4	14.0	51.4	13.1	63.8
10-14	40.7	13.0	53.7	16.5	69.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	52.4	20.6	73.1	30.3	101.2
TOTAL					
0-4	33.1	10.8	43.9	11.1	54.5
5-9	36.0	13.6	49.5	11.4	60.4
10-14	39.7	12.0	51.8	13.5	64.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	48.6	20.2	68.7	26.1	93.0
NFHS-2 (0-4)	36.6	17.8	54.3	25.4	78.3

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	25.4	8.3	33.7	4.6	38.2
Rural	34.9	11.4	46.3	12.7	58.4
Schooling					
No schooling	36.0	14.6	50.6	15.7	65.5
< 10 years complete	35.2	9.8	45.0	9.6	54.1
10 or more years complete	25.2	5.8	30.9	2.7	33.6
Religion					
Hindu	35.2	9.8	44.9	9.9	54.4
Muslim	24.4	10.5	34.8	7.9	42.4
Christian	(29.7)	(11.1)	(40.8)	(16.5)	(56.6)
Other	33.7	18.6	52.3	23.6	74.6
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	40.9	9.5	50.4	9.6	59.5
Scheduled tribe	32.8	14.0	46.8	18.0	64.0
Other backward class	32.8	9.9	42.7	8.2	50.5
Other	19.3	8.8	28.2	8.4	36.4
Child's sex					
Male	36.4	9.4	45.8	9.3	54.7
Female	29.5	12.3	41.8	13.0	54.3
Mother's age at birth					
<20	51.2	9.1	60.3	8.9	68.7
20-29	29.0	10.3	39.3	10.3	49.2
30-39	27.5	16.2	43.7	15.9	58.9
Birth order					
1	48.0	9.6	57.6	9.6	66.7
2-3	21.2	9.5	30.7	9.8	40.2
4+	36.7	16.9	53.6	17.0	69.7
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	39.7	14.1	53.8	16.6	69.5
2-3 years	20.1	10.9	31.0	10.8	41.4
4 years or more	23.0	9.9	33.0	8.6	41.3
Total	33.1	10.8	43.9	11.1	54.5

Note: Total includes children with mother's age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	36.6	1.0	48.9 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	30.4	1.9	8.7
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	4.4	2.3	0.6
Mother's age >34	1.0	0.8	7.1
Birth interval <24 months	10.9	1.5	8.7
Birth order >3	10.5	1.5	8.2
Subtotal	26.8	1.6	24.6
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.2	(3.9)	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.5	3.0	13.3
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	(6.4)	0.7
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.2	3.1	3.6
Subtotal	6.3	3.2	17.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	33.0	1.9	42.4
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	12,284	na	21,650

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	40.9	32.7	0.2	0.1	5.2	0.4	0.1	20.4	100.0	1,358	73.6
20-34	39.6	30.3	0.3	0.3	5.9	0.4	0.1	23.1	100.0	7,210	69.9
35-49	22.3	30.4	0.6	0.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	39.9	100.0	421	52.8
Birth order											
1	47.3	31.0	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.4	0.0	16.5	100.0	2,674	78.3
2-3	39.8	30.1	0.3	0.3	5.9	0.4	0.1	23.0	100.0	4,667	69.8
4+	23.3	31.9	0.4	0.3	7.6	0.4	0.2	35.9	100.0	1,649	55.2
Residence											
Urban	63.2	23.4	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.1	11.0	100.0	1,813	86.6
Rural	32.9	32.5	0.3	0.3	6.7	0.5	0.1	26.6	100.0	7,177	65.4
Schooling											
No schooling	22.4	31.0	0.5	0.3	8.6	0.5	0.2	36.5	100.0	3,400	53.3
<5 years complete	34.9	35.4	0.2	0.1	5.5	0.4	0.0	23.5	100.0	614	70.3
5-9 years complete	40.8	33.5	0.1	0.3	5.9	0.4	0.1	18.9	100.0	2,610	74.3
10-11 years complete	56.8	28.7	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.1	11.9	100.0	1,059	85.5
12 or more years complete	66.3	23.6	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	8.0	100.0	1,306	89.9
Religion											
Hindu	39.9	30.5	0.3	0.3	5.9	0.4	0.1	22.5	100.0	6,403	70.5
Muslim	47.3	29.8	0.2	0.3	5.1	0.4	0.2	16.7	100.0	1,430	77.0
Christian	29.3	42.0	0.0	0.7	5.3	0.0	0.4	22.4	100.0	283	71.3
Other	21.7	29.5	0.0	0.1	6.2	0.3	0.0	42.1	100.0	874	51.2
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	31.7	30.0	0.2	0.2	6.1	1.1	0.2	30.6	100.0	1,284	61.7
Scheduled tribe	25.0	33.7	0.4	0.2	7.2	0.3	0.1	33.1	100.0	2,454	58.6
Other backward class	45.0	30.1	0.2	0.4	5.6	0.3	0.1	18.2	100.0	4,368	75.1
Other	60.1	25.5	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	11.8	100.0	842	85.6
Don't know	(32.7)	(39.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.7)	100.0	42	(71.9)
Total	39.0	30.7	0.3	0.3	5.8	0.4	0.1	23.5	100.0	8,989	69.7

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife and lady health visitor

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	95.0	90.5	91.3	92.9	95.3	90.7	91.5
Blood pressure measured	93.6	85.1	83.7	93.0	92.0	87.2	87.1
Urine sample taken	91.3	77.9	74.7	91.7	90.1	83.3	81.0
Blood sample taken	88.7	72.1	68.7	88.1	86.1	80.0	76.0
Abdomen examined	89.9	75.1	72.3	90.2	89.0	77.2	78.6
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	36.0	33.2	33.2	33.0	34.8	46.5	33.8
Convulsions	36.6	32.0	32.8	31.9	33.4	43.7	33.1
Prolonged labour	37.7	34.9	35.0	35.0	35.8	44.7	35.5
Severe abdominal pain	38.9	37.2	37.3	36.9	38.0	45.5	37.6
High blood pressure	42.3	38.1	38.7	39.5	39.4	41.4	39.1
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	59.9	53.8	55.6	55.7	55.2	49.1	55.2
Number of women	1,613	5,268	4,168	2,968	748	484	6,881

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	31.9	55.7	86.4	91.8	69.5	13.0	6.8	11.6	1,358
20-34	30.6	52.2	86.2	92.1	70.0	16.1	8.5	12.8	7,210
35-49	19.7	36.8	80.1	86.1	57.2	9.2	3.5	8.5	421
Birth order									
1	38.4	59.8	89.7	93.2	75.4	18.6	11.1	13.8	2,674
2-3	30.0	52.2	85.0	92.3	68.9	15.3	8.1	12.6	4,667
4+	17.9	38.8	82.7	88.0	60.9	9.9	2.9	9.6	1,649
Residence									
Urban	52.1	70.4	89.9	95.7	78.6	26.9	17.9	15.2	1,813
Rural	24.7	47.4	85.0	90.8	67.0	12.4	5.5	11.7	7,177
Schooling									
No schooling	17.7	37.9	82.9	88.5	60.3	9.1	3.3	9.9	3,400
<5 years complete	21.7	44.6	83.3	90.2	64.2	10.5	3.3	10.4	614
5-9 years complete	30.8	55.5	87.1	93.1	71.9	15.0	7.7	12.9	2,610
10-11 years complete	42.1	66.4	88.8	95.2	77.1	21.9	12.4	14.1	1,059
12 or more years complete	56.4	73.6	90.5	95.6	84.0	28.8	19.7	17.4	1,306
Religion									
Hindu	31.8	53.5	85.9	92.0	70.9	16.0	8.7	12.7	6,403
Muslim	33.3	56.9	89.1	93.9	60.7	11.4	6.5	11.4	1,430
Christian	24.2	45.5	85.3	90.9	75.7	18.5	7.8	9.9	283
Other	16.3	35.3	81.3	87.1	70.3	15.6	5.4	12.5	874
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	26.3	46.2	83.3	88.9	63.9	12.7	6.3	9.8	1,284
Scheduled tribe	22.3	43.7	83.4	89.3	71.7	14.5	6.7	13.7	2,454
Other backward class	32.4	55.2	87.7	93.7	68.3	14.8	8.1	12.2	4,368
Other	47.9	69.0	88.1	93.1	75.5	24.6	14.5	13.9	842
Don't know	(41.1)	(50.8)	(97.9)	(99.2)	(84.7)	(7.5)	(2.1)	(1.3)	42
Total	30.3	52.0	86.0	91.8	69.4	15.3	8.0	12.4	8,989

Note: TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Jharkhand, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Bokaro	38.5	63.9	23.7	93.6	16.7	489	84.2	407
Chatra	11.8	28.3	6.9	76.7	2.6	387	77.6	256
Deoghar	25.5	62.2	20.5	85.1	9.0	497	72.0	413
Dhanbad	40.2	55.6	20.4	88.4	12.9	585	91.0	452
Dumka	29.0	58.3	14.2	91.4	6.5	353	85.0	312
Garhwa	11.6	35.1	3.3	82.5	1.6	426	69.2	342
Giridih	35.9	57.5	9.7	87.9	6.5	721	92.3	611
Godda	28.8	56.0	8.8	89.5	3.0	379	89.7	366
Gumla	24.4	45.8	19.8	82.9	6.2	231	83.7	175
Hazaribagh	39.1	59.3	13.4	88.4	9.6	493	96.3	449
Jamtara	29.3	61.6	14.3	93.4	9.2	276	82.9	237
Khunti	43.0	55.5	24.4	85.8	13.5	133	92.9	113
Kodarma	57.4	68.6	10.8	92.1	9.1	207	87.6	197
Latehar	15.0	28.3	8.4	68.8	3.4	190	83.8	141
Lohardaga	16.7	48.2	22.9	84.7	6.0	120	88.1	101
Pakur	29.7	57.2	9.2	90.8	4.2	294	91.5	271
Palamu	24.1	38.3	9.1	73.4	4.0	511	73.4	331
Pashchimi Singhbhum	12.6	19.6	10.9	76.5	4.6	430	89.0	319
Purbi Singhbhum	50.6	59.9	15.2	87.1	9.9	514	91.0	391
Ramgarh	34.1	51.4	19.3	89.8	11.4	217	92.0	171
Ranchi	39.9	69.8	33.9	91.6	17.4	676	92.1	552
Sahibganj	20.0	35.1	7.4	82.6	3.3	364	90.8	306
Saraikela								
Kharsawan	26.1	61.6	24.5	85.7	6.8	350	94.7	324
Simdega	12.8	40.8	7.2	88.9	1.7	146	89.4	128
Jharkhand	30.3	52.0	15.3	86.0	8.0	8,989	86.9	7,365

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	73.1	63.9	72.3	68.7	60.3	642
20-34	71.2	61.6	71.5	67.8	60.7	3,368
35-49	69.9	63.7	73.7	67.6	59.2	181
Birth order						
1	71.9	64.5	72.5	69.1	59.8	1,225
2-3	71.3	62.0	72.1	68.9	61.7	2,200
4+	71.1	58.5	69.6	63.2	58.6	767
Residence						
Urban	70.8	64.7	69.3	67.9	65.1	592
Rural	71.5	61.6	72.1	67.9	59.8	3,600
Schooling						
No schooling	68.8	57.3	67.4	62.9	56.0	1,553
<5 years complete	69.2	58.8	72.8	66.9	55.1	314
5-9 years complete	72.7	65.3	73.7	70.9	63.7	1,340
10-11 years complete	74.2	66.0	75.0	71.9	65.2	493
12 or more years complete	74.8	66.5	76.2	72.0	65.0	492
Religion						
Hindu	71.1	62.1	72.0	68.0	61.0	3,038
Muslim	72.8	62.3	72.3	68.5	60.6	626
Christian	72.1	62.3	75.0	69.6	58.1	143
Other	71.5	61.1	67.7	65.8	58.1	383
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	68.5	58.1	71.6	66.9	56.3	605
Scheduled tribe	73.1	65.1	72.8	70.5	61.2	1,182
Other backward class	70.8	62.0	71.8	67.4	61.4	2,073
Other	75.9	63.3	72.4	66.2	65.3	306
Total	71.4	62.1	71.7	67.9	60.5	4,192

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Anganwadi worker, and other community health worker

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	43.3	3,548	48.1	41.9	4.6	5.4	100.0	1,538
20-34	36.1	10,736	48.0	40.6	4.4	7.0	100.0	3,880
35-49	17.0	529	43.5	31.9	18.9	5.7	100.0	90
Residence								
Urban	61.5	2,882	47.5	40.9	5.4	6.3	100.0	1,774
Rural	31.3	11,932	48.2	40.8	4.4	6.7	100.0	3,734
Antenatal care visits²								
None	13.5	2,454	41.2	39.4	6.6	12.8	100.0	330
1-3	37.5	5,000	51.3	39.3	4.1	5.3	100.0	1,876
4+	60.4	3,352	50.4	39.8	5.2	4.7	100.0	2,023
Don't know	(51.2)	24	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	17.7	5,604	45.3	43.4	5.0	6.3	100.0	993
<5 years complete	30.1	1,039	47.8	41.8	4.3	6.2	100.0	313
5-9 years complete	41.5	4,361	50.0	40.1	4.3	5.6	100.0	1,808
10-11 years complete	55.1	1,740	47.6	41.0	4.5	6.9	100.0	958
12 or more years complete	69.4	2,070	47.4	39.7	5.2	7.8	100.0	1,435
Religion								
Hindu	38.9	10,519	48.4	40.1	4.7	6.8	100.0	4,094
Muslim	40.6	2,471	48.0	40.6	5.6	5.8	100.0	1,003
Christian	22.5	436	34.8	52.7	3.3	9.2	100.0	98
Other	22.5	1,388	46.0	47.4	2.2	4.4	100.0	313
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	29.8	2,200	45.0	42.1	5.6	7.3	100.0	656
Scheduled tribe	22.5	3,888	44.4	45.9	3.7	6.0	100.0	873
Other backward class	42.8	7,311	49.0	39.5	4.4	7.1	100.0	3,127
Other	62.0	1,347	49.9	39.3	6.0	4.7	100.0	836
Don't know	24.0	68	*	*	*	*	100.0	16

Continued...

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—*Continued*

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	49.6	5,403	46.7	42.4	4.5	6.3	100.0	2,678
1 child	37.5	4,627	48.9	41.2	3.6	6.2	100.0	1,736
0 sons	39.0	2,351	50.4	39.4	3.9	6.3	100.0	916
1 son	36.0	2,276	47.2	43.3	3.3	6.1	100.0	820
2 children	26.8	2,736	49.1	37.8	5.5	7.6	100.0	734
0 sons	35.5	896	57.5	30.5	5.5	6.6	100.0	318
1 or more sons	22.6	1,840	42.6	43.4	5.5	8.4	100.0	416
3 children	20.7	1,222	48.9	34.9	9.0	7.2	100.0	253
0 sons	29.0	308	62.7	21.4	7.1	8.8	100.0	89
1 or more sons	17.9	914	41.4	42.2	10.0	6.4	100.0	164
4+ children	12.8	826	52.2	28.8	11.8	7.2	100.0	106
0 sons	20.5	140	(65.8)	(8.5)	(12.7)	(13.0)	100.0	29
1 or more sons	11.3	686	47.1	36.3	11.5	5.1	100.0	77
Total	37.2	14,814	47.9	40.8	4.7	6.5	100.0	5,508

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	86.2	1,358	75.0	24.7	89.2	1,171
20-34	81.5	7,210	72.9	26.9	86.6	5,878
35-49	75.1	421	67.4	32.3	83.1	316
Birth order						
1	81.9	2,674	76.0	23.8	88.0	2,190
2-3	82.8	4,667	72.8	26.9	87.3	3,865
4+	79.4	1,649	68.5	31.2	83.9	1,310
Residence						
Urban	73.6	1,813	78.3	21.7	88.0	1,335
Rural	84.0	7,177	71.8	27.9	86.6	6,030
Schooling						
No schooling	79.9	3,400	68.4	31.2	84.1	2,717
<5 years complete	80.3	614	70.5	28.8	87.3	493
5-9 years complete	87.3	2,610	73.2	26.6	88.9	2,279
10-11 years complete	84.9	1,059	77.5	22.3	90.3	898
12 or more years complete	74.8	1,306	82.1	17.8	86.4	977
Religion						
Hindu	82.9	6,403	73.3	26.5	87.3	5,310
Muslim	77.7	1,430	77.0	22.5	82.7	1,111
Christian	85.9	283	66.2	33.8	86.9	243
Other	80.3	874	66.7	33.0	90.4	702
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	79.3	1,284	68.8	30.9	85.8	1,019
Scheduled tribe	84.6	2,454	69.9	29.9	89.0	2,077
Other backward class	82.9	4,368	74.9	24.8	86.4	3,623
Other	73.2	842	79.8	20.2	84.9	616
Don't know	(71.3)	42	(54.1)	(45.9)	(67.0)	30
Total	81.9	8,989	73.0	26.8	86.9	7,365

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	81.6	57.3	61.9
Public sector	36.0	43.2	41.8
NGO/trust	1.5	0.7	0.9
Private sector	44.1	13.5	19.3
At home	17.7	42.4	37.7
Own home	13.9	36.9	32.5
Parent's home	3.5	5.4	5.1
Other home	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other ¹	0.7	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	52.8	30.0	34.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	33.4	34.5	34.3
Other health personnel	0.7	1.1	1.0
Dai (TBA)	11.0	27.8	24.6
Friends/relatives	1.7	5.9	5.1
Other	0.3	0.5	0.5
No one	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	86.9	65.6	69.6
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	5.0	8.7	8.0
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	22.4	7.0	9.9
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	11.6	4.1	5.5
Number of births	2,323	9,959	12,282
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	53.7	44.5	45.3
Clean blade used to cut the cord	98.4	96.2	96.4
Either of the above	99.4	96.8	97.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	84.8	78.7	79.3
Number of births delivered at home	281	2,915	3,196
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	50.0	37.2	39.8
4-23 hours	4.2	2.5	2.9
1-2 days	5.9	5.8	5.8
3-41 days	3.2	4.1	3.9
Don't know ¹	0.7	0.4	0.5
No postnatal check	35.9	50.0	47.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—*Continued*

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	34.4	15.2	19.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	27.2	28.9	28.5
Other health personnel	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dai (TBA)	1.7	3.3	2.9
Other	0.6	2.5	2.1
No postnatal check	35.9	50.0	47.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,813	7,177	8,989

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

³ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	46.5	21.3	67.8	75.6	2,217	52.8	48.6	1,358
20-34	41.0	20.4	61.5	69.3	9,590	53.5	49.2	7,210
35-49	35.3	8.8	44.1	49.5	475	41.5	35.7	421
Residence								
Urban	36.0	45.6	81.6	86.9	2,323	64.1	60.2	1,813
Rural	43.2	14.2	57.3	65.6	9,959	50.0	45.5	7,177
Birth order								
1	45.9	28.8	74.7	80.6	4,254	59.8	55.9	2,674
2-3	41.6	17.8	59.4	68.0	6,000	52.5	48.0	4,667
4+	33.9	8.8	42.7	51.5	2,028	42.6	37.7	1,649
Antenatal care visits²								
None	33.8	7.5	41.2	48.4	2,107	26.6	22.9	2,107
1-3	46.6	18.4	65.0	73.8	4,143	54.1	49.5	4,143
4+	43.0	37.3	80.3	86.9	2,721	71.4	66.9	2,721
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	36.8	7.6	44.4	52.6	4,819	42.2	37.8	3,400
<5 years complete	40.7	13.3	54.0	65.0	869	48.9	44.2	614
5-9 years complete	48.2	20.2	68.3	76.3	3,581	55.9	50.9	2,610
10-11 years complete	47.2	32.5	79.7	86.5	1,380	60.7	57.2	1,059
12 or more years complete	38.6	50.2	88.8	93.2	1,633	70.1	66.4	1,306
Religion								
Hindu	43.6	21.3	65.0	72.5	8,716	55.0	50.7	6,403
Muslim	35.6	24.2	59.8	68.6	2,031	51.5	47.8	1,430
Christian	40.8	11.4	52.2	62.0	361	51.4	45.2	283
Other	39.4	6.8	46.2	52.2	1,174	39.4	34.5	874
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	41.2	15.5	56.7	65.0	1,809	48.1	44.5	1,284
Scheduled tribe	40.8	8.5	49.2	56.9	3,271	45.2	39.6	2,454
Other backward class	43.8	23.5	67.3	75.2	6,034	56.7	52.7	4,368
Other	35.2	43.9	79.1	84.7	1,114	63.6	59.1	842
Don't know	(36.9)	(11.2)	(48.0)	(62.4)	53	(31.5)	(31.5)	42
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	5,135	59.4	57.0	3,824
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	2,472	79.5	75.6	1,938
Home	na	na	na	21.1	4,635	29.2	22.0	3,196
Other ⁵	na	na	na	(57.0)	40	(23.3)	(23.3)	32
Total	41.8	20.1	61.9	69.6	12,282	52.8	48.5	8,989

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know their antenatal care visits, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

⁵ Includes missing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Jharkhand, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Bokaro	32.5	29.9	62.5	74.1	13.4	669	56.9	489
Chatra	35.6	20.0	55.7	62.4	10.2	567	47.4	387
Deoghar	40.9	17.1	58.0	62.0	6.7	705	44.9	497
Dhanbad	21.4	44.0	65.4	76.1	17.6	755	52.5	585
Dumka	46.2	8.1	54.3	61.4	4.9	477	51.4	353
Garhwa	48.9	8.9	57.8	65.4	4.7	652	38.7	426
Giridih	39.7	23.6	63.3	73.1	7.8	1,023	64.0	721
Godda	50.6	6.9	57.5	66.0	4.9	532	47.4	379
Gumla	61.1	8.2	69.3	74.2	7.2	305	45.1	231
Hazaribagh	47.4	29.1	76.5	83.2	15.7	671	63.1	493
Jamtara	53.7	6.9	60.6	73.6	4.1	373	47.0	276
Khunti	59.4	8.3	67.7	75.9	6.2	174	47.0	133
Kodarma	43.6	35.0	78.6	84.9	16.4	307	65.6	207
Latehar	41.9	9.1	51.0	59.6	6.2	266	38.5	190
Lohardaga	56.9	14.9	71.8	75.3	7.9	168	48.1	120
Pakur	43.7	5.7	49.4	55.5	2.7	415	48.6	294
Palamu	35.4	19.3	54.8	66.2	10.1	707	31.9	511
Pashchimi Singhbhum	30.9	6.5	37.4	40.6	3.9	595	29.3	430
Purbi Singhbhum	49.4	32.3	81.7	85.7	16.0	620	38.6	514
Ramgarh	46.8	24.7	71.6	81.6	16.0	279	51.3	217
Ranchi	41.7	35.2	76.9	84.0	21.2	857	55.7	676
Sahibganj	41.9	6.2	48.2	55.2	2.9	516	41.4	364
Saraikela Kharsawan	41.5	22.9	64.5	71.4	8.0	449	53.4	350
Simdega	44.8	4.3	49.2	55.6	4.4	199	32.7	146
Jharkhand	41.8	20.1	61.9	69.6	9.9	12,282	48.5	8,989

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the women's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	1,381	13,757	5,033	40.9	1,332
20-34	1,465	14,997	6,260	41.5	4,249
35-49	2,338	11,549	4,414	48.4	181
Birth order					
1	1,601	15,983	6,960	35.5	3,099
2-3	1,437	13,271	5,193	46.9	2,100
4+	1,064	9,973	2,961	55.0	563
Residence					
Urban	1,889	15,454	9,676	25.1	1,518
Rural	1,391	14,030	4,561	47.4	4,243
Schooling					
No schooling	1,010	12,013	2,988	52.5	1,576
<5 years complete	1,572	13,172	4,487	44.6	333
5-9 years complete	1,448	14,204	5,157	45.7	1,822
10-11 years complete	2,159	14,161	7,165	35.0	854
12 or more years complete	2,049	16,594	10,576	24.4	1,177
Religion					
Hindu	1,596	15,002	6,153	41.3	4,298
Muslim	1,430	14,419	6,885	36.0	895
Christian	712	10,416	3,011	56.7	159
Other	830	11,311	2,512	50.3	409
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,565	13,890	4,961	41.5	762
Scheduled tribe	1,033	12,682	3,155	50.8	1,249
Other backward class	1,643	14,138	6,201	41.3	3,041
Other	1,746	17,601	10,705	26.3	691
Total	1,476	14,675	5,920	41.6	5,762

Note: Total includes information on births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Jharkhand, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Bokaro	28.8	385	47.3	52.5	489	30.6	314
Chatra	37.1	354	24.8	29.3	387	31.2	224
Deoghar	37.1	441	45.5	42.7	497	52.6	300
Dhanbad	27.5	427	56.1	49.1	585	18.8	394
Dumka	31.1	293	28.1	55.4	353	49.5	192
Garhwa	31.2	406	25.8	37.4	426	47.4	250
Giridih	34.2	608	42.3	54.1	721	39.4	473
Godda	44.6	303	40.2	59.6	379	65.4	236
Gumla	34.8	177	20.0	46.1	231	60.1	166
Hazaribagh	30.0	410	48.3	59.0	493	36.8	391
Jamtara	34.9	238	33.9	59.0	276	55.4	174
Khunti	37.7	101	22.6	66.1	133	47.3	88
Kodarma	38.3	192	72.9	77.1	207	37.2	172
Latehar	40.9	158	17.4	31.9	190	42.0	101
Lohardaga	34.3	100	41.0	33.3	120	54.8	87
Pakur	44.3	252	35.1	53.7	294	62.8	152
Palamu	37.3	445	29.8	32.2	511	31.4	284
Pashchimi Singhbhum	43.7	349	14.1	27.2	430	57.2	170
Purbi Singhbhum	21.9	382	52.9	42.6	514	30.6	424
Ramgarh	29.3	169	40.0	52.8	217	41.3	159
Ranchi	28.6	492	55.5	48.9	676	35.8	520
Sahibganj	51.7	318	25.1	50.8	364	62.5	177
Saraikela Kharsawan	28.7	291	42.8	35.2	350	37.0	237
Simdega	46.4	118	16.4	51.5	146	59.2	75
Jharkhand	34.7	7,407	39.0	47.1	8,989	41.6	5,762

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check							Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	7.4	13.1	1.2	5.2	1.3	0.4	71.4	100.0	26.8	1,958
20-34	7.2	11.1	1.2	4.7	1.6	0.2	74.0	100.0	24.2	6,655
35-49	5.1	11.1	0.7	3.3	0.8	0.0	78.9	100.0	20.3	375
Birth order										
1	7.4	12.7	1.1	5.5	1.4	0.4	71.6	100.0	26.6	2,674
2-3	7.7	11.7	1.4	4.6	1.5	0.1	73.0	100.0	25.3	4,667
4-5	5.4	8.9	0.7	4.2	1.9	0.2	78.7	100.0	19.3	1,297
6+	5.8	10.0	1.1	3.2	0.8	0.0	79.0	100.0	20.2	350
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	7.6	13.4	1.7	5.6	1.3	0.2	70.3	100.0	28.2	3,824
Private health facility ²	12.0	17.6	1.1	4.3	1.6	0.6	62.8	100.0	35.0	1,938
Home	3.8	5.6	0.7	3.9	1.7	0.0	84.3	100.0	14.0	3,196
Other ³	(9.4)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(72.5)	100.0	(24.9)	31
Residence										
Urban	9.4	10.8	1.5	4.3	1.5	0.3	72.3	100.0	25.9	1,813
Rural	6.6	11.7	1.1	4.8	1.5	0.2	74.0	100.0	24.3	7,175
Religion										
Hindu	7.4	11.9	1.3	5.0	1.4	0.3	72.7	100.0	25.7	6,401
Muslim	8.8	11.7	0.9	5.2	2.2	0.1	71.2	100.0	26.6	1,430
Christian	5.1	15.3	0.3	2.8	1.3	0.0	75.2	100.0	23.4	283
Other	3.6	7.2	0.9	2.6	1.1	0.2	84.5	100.0	14.2	874
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	8.2	10.0	1.1	3.8	1.5	0.0	75.5	100.0	23.0	1,284
Scheduled tribe	4.4	10.7	1.0	4.3	1.4	0.2	77.9	100.0	20.4	2,453
Other backward class	8.3	12.3	1.2	5.0	1.5	0.2	71.5	100.0	26.8	4,368
Other	8.0	12.2	1.8	6.0	1.8	0.3	69.8	100.0	28.1	841
Don't know	(0.9)	(15.8)	(2.1)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(71.4)	100.0	(28.6)	42
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	5.4	10.0	0.8	4.6	1.3	0.1	77.9	100.0	20.8	3,399
<5 years complete	9.7	11.9	0.9	3.5	1.0	0.0	73.1	100.0	25.9	614
5-9 years complete	7.2	11.3	1.4	5.5	2.1	0.2	72.3	100.0	25.4	2,610
10-11 years complete	9.7	12.5	1.2	3.7	1.2	0.3	71.4	100.0	27.1	1,059
12 or more years complete	8.6	15.0	1.8	5.1	1.5	0.6	67.5	100.0	30.5	1,306
Total	7.2	11.5	1.2	4.7	1.5	0.2	73.7	100.0	24.6	8,988

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

³ Includes missing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Jharkhand

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	89.5	85.6
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	51.5	50.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	70.3	58.8
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	17.4	13.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	82.8	53.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	88.0	62.0
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	73.6	54.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	24.9	10.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	47.9	26.3
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	5.5	3.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	60.1	11.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	68.0	21.3
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	76.6	60.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	30.0	18.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	52.1	32.5
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	7.8	5.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	64.4	19.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	71.7	29.1

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection, and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	85.2	76.1	78.2
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	77.5	59.9	63.9
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	39.6	33.8	35.2
Convulsions	45.7	39.9	41.2
Prolonged labour	54.3	43.0	45.6
Severe abdominal pain	57.4	48.4	50.4
High blood pressure	55.5	44.9	47.4
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	54.9	40.6	43.9
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	80.7	60.0	64.7
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	60.7	51.9	53.9
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	72.0	57.8	61.0
Family planning or delaying his next child	66.5	48.3	52.5
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	214	720	934
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	(31.7)	38.3	37.5
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	(33.3)	42.3	41.2
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(42.1)	41.6	41.6
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	41	289	330

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹				BCG	DPT			0	1	2	3	Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3		1	2	3									
Sex																	
Male	56.5	76.5	71.8	57.9	95.9	93.6	89.5	82.6	71.6	93.4	88.3	74.7	83.1	63.1	2.8	63.8	1,258
Female	53.4	74.0	69.4	54.7	95.7	93.5	88.8	82.0	68.5	92.3	87.4	72.7	82.1	60.6	2.9	64.4	1,172
Birth order																	
1	59.8	75.7	70.4	56.5	97.2	95.0	91.1	84.8	74.1	92.1	88.6	73.4	84.2	62.4	1.8	65.4	827
2-3	53.9	76.3	71.7	57.2	96.6	94.9	90.3	83.8	70.5	94.3	88.7	76.2	84.2	64.7	2.2	65.1	1,213
4-5	50.5	71.9	67.8	54.5	92.2	88.6	83.3	74.5	62.7	91.3	84.8	69.4	75.5	53.4	5.6	61.2	320
6+	38.4	68.9	66.0	48.9	81.5	74.9	72.3	63.5	49.0	82.7	80.0	56.5	68.4	44.5	15.3	44.3	70
Residence																	
Urban	57.6	80.3	75.9	64.7	98.7	95.5	93.1	87.1	73.3	96.0	92.8	79.9	85.4	67.0	1.2	72.1	438
Rural	54.4	74.2	69.4	54.5	95.1	93.1	88.3	81.3	69.4	92.2	86.8	72.4	82.0	60.7	3.2	62.3	1,992
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	47.5	70.8	66.3	49.9	92.6	89.0	83.6	74.4	62.4	89.7	83.2	67.8	75.4	52.7	5.6	55.9	868
<5 years complete	54.3	75.8	64.7	53.1	95.4	90.9	81.5	70.7	72.6	94.8	83.6	69.8	75.3	55.8	2.3	56.6	162
5-9 years complete	57.1	76.2	72.4	59.3	96.6	95.7	92.1	87.2	71.6	94.5	91.0	78.1	86.2	67.8	1.8	69.0	725
10-11 years complete	61.4	76.6	72.1	61.1	98.9	97.1	94.3	89.6	76.7	93.3	90.0	79.0	92.0	71.7	1.0	72.6	295
12 or more years complete	63.7	82.6	78.3	63.0	99.1	98.1	95.4	90.6	78.6	95.8	92.7	76.6	87.9	66.3	0.3	69.8	379
Religion																	
Hindu	56.1	76.4	72.0	58.2	96.0	94.4	90.1	83.9	70.5	92.8	88.5	75.2	85.8	64.5	2.4	65.9	1,747
Muslim	56.9	74.4	68.4	52.5	95.2	91.6	86.4	76.8	69.0	92.2	84.2	66.7	74.3	51.6	4.1	54.8	390
Christian	49.9	65.5	61.4	49.2	96.6	90.2	85.2	77.1	72.4	91.8	86.4	72.3	75.8	58.4	3.4	66.3	66
Other	45.1	70.9	66.5	50.8	94.6	91.5	88.0	81.5	68.1	94.5	90.0	75.3	74.2	60.1	4.0	65.2	227
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	47.8	72.2	68.3	54.5	94.2	92.0	86.7	78.8	62.5	91.1	84.3	72.4	79.6	59.3	4.3	62.3	343
Scheduled tribe	50.4	73.9	69.0	54.4	95.7	92.6	87.4	80.6	67.5	93.5	88.9	75.0	81.0	62.4	3.2	64.2	647
Other backward class	58.1	75.7	71.1	57.3	96.6	94.7	90.8	84.0	73.4	93.1	88.4	73.7	84.5	62.5	1.8	64.6	1,198
Other	63.0	81.3	76.2	60.1	94.4	92.3	89.0	83.8	71.3	92.3	87.9	72.1	81.8	59.9	5.1	62.7	225
Total	55.0	75.3	70.6	56.3	95.8	93.5	89.1	82.3	70.1	92.8	87.9	73.8	82.6	61.9	2.9	64.1	2,430
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	72.7	66.0	53.2	40.3	25.2	93.4	87.2	79.3	47.6	34.2	4.4	40.7	305

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

² Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Jharkhand, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Bokaro	62.1	100.0	85.9	76.4	87.0	66.2	0.0	109	93.8	109
Chatra	39.2	90.2	58.9	61.0	66.9	42.0	6.3	109	97.3	102
Deoghar	62.8	95.3	86.7	74.2	81.1	64.2	4.7	143	96.3	136
Dhanbad	68.7	98.7	89.5	85.8	84.8	73.5	0.7	146	92.4	145
Dumka	67.7	97.2	94.7	86.8	88.0	76.0	0.0	91	98.3	91
Garhwa	46.5	88.1	74.9	66.5	78.3	54.2	7.7	151	99.1	139
Giridih	49.8	97.4	73.0	56.6	82.7	47.6	1.0	198	95.1	196
Godda	57.4	93.4	87.4	75.4	79.4	60.1	2.5	115	98.4	112
Gumla	47.0	93.1	75.8	70.4	83.5	58.8	4.6	66	98.8	63
Hazaribagh	67.0	100.0	90.5	73.5	97.0	72.5	0.0	142	97.7	142
Jamtara	54.3	94.9	80.2	79.9	74.9	62.4	4.3	78	99.1	75
Khunti	68.8	95.3	93.9	83.4	91.2	72.7	1.4	30	100.0	29
Kodarma	59.6	95.9	89.2	82.4	84.8	70.9	3.0	57	96.7	55
Latehar	50.2	84.3	71.1	62.9	70.3	52.7	14.6	52	98.6	44
Lohardaga	50.3	96.1	82.1	72.1	77.7	60.0	3.9	31	90.5	30
Pakur	68.8	99.2	87.5	77.0	93.2	70.1	0.0	81	99.0	81
Palamu	53.6	96.2	74.2	76.6	78.6	57.7	3.8	168	93.9	162
Pashchimi Singhbhum	51.4	91.8	72.7	66.3	67.8	49.7	7.0	100	100.0	93
Purbi Singhbhum	55.5	99.1	89.2	80.8	86.4	68.9	0.9	122	73.1	121
Ramgarh	56.4	98.7	85.8	76.3	92.9	66.1	0.7	49	92.3	49
Ranchi	61.7	98.3	93.3	78.6	85.4	67.7	1.7	169	92.4	166
Sahibganj	48.2	95.5	76.5	76.5	75.5	62.2	3.4	85	100.0	82
Saraikela Kharsawan	54.6	97.7	91.4	76.5	91.3	65.1	0.0	97	96.9	97
Simdega	41.7	94.1	76.8	67.9	85.9	56.9	2.5	43	100.0	42
Jharkhand	56.3	95.8	82.3	73.8	82.6	61.9	2.9	2,430	95.2	2,360

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	3.8	12.4	1,121	(76.7)	(12.0)	43	66.0	139
6-11	4.6	18.3	1,153	(75.5)	(24.1)	53	74.6	211
12-23	3.7	16.2	2,430	70.1	10.8	89	68.5	394
24-35	3.2	12.4	2,382	63.8	23.3	77	65.4	296
36-47	2.8	10.1	2,309	70.2	20.3	64	67.4	234
48-59	2.2	8.6	2,286	(58.9)	(18.7)	51	64.7	197
Sex								
Male	3.6	13.4	6,085	69.2	19.4	221	68.8	818
Female	2.8	11.7	5,595	68.2	16.1	156	66.6	655
Residence								
Urban	3.4	14.9	2,239	76.5	31.2	77	76.5	333
Rural	3.2	12.1	9,441	66.8	14.7	300	65.3	1,139
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.9	11.4	4,528	59.2	13.2	133	60.2	517
<5 years complete	3.5	12.7	812	(81.0)	(24.5)	28	70.2	104
5-9 years complete	3.3	12.6	3,421	75.5	17.6	112	69.3	431
10-11 years complete	4.0	15.8	1,328	77.6	22.3	53	71.5	209
12 or more years complete	3.2	13.3	1,591	(63.6)	(23.6)	51	78.6	211
Religion								
Hindu	3.5	12.9	8,284	69.0	16.0	293	69.5	1,065
Muslim	3.3	15.2	1,950	69.8	23.1	64	65.9	295
Christian	2.1	7.7	345	*	*	7	(64.0)	27
Other	1.1	7.8	1,102	*	*	12	55.4	86
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.6	13.3	1,708	70.6	8.5	61	64.5	228
Scheduled tribe	2.3	9.3	3,092	46.8	12.7	72	59.3	286
Other backward class	3.7	14.3	5,752	73.7	21.7	213	69.9	823
Other	2.5	11.3	1,080	(88.1)	(27.2)	27	81.8	122
Don't know	(7.8)	(26.6)	47	*	*	4	*	13
Total	3.2	12.6	11,680	68.8	18.0	377	67.8	1,473

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Percentage not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
				Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets	Percentage given gruel	Percentage given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug ²	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given intravenous solution	Percentage given home remedy/herbal/other		
Age in months															
<6	7.6	1,121	47.2	28.1	7.8	29.5	4.2	31.4	9.6	13.2	12.0	0.0	10.1	45.4	86
6-11	12.6	1,153	63.5	37.8	21.3	40.7	6.1	44.5	15.3	25.8	17.9	0.9	6.5	23.4	145
12-23	10.9	2,430	55.6	48.0	28.7	51.5	11.4	57.9	19.3	14.7	22.6	0.0	13.5	23.0	264
24-35	5.9	2,382	61.7	48.9	36.2	58.9	11.7	63.1	16.8	14.7	20.2	0.0	14.1	18.5	140
36-47	4.2	2,309	54.5	44.4	24.8	47.6	20.1	57.4	17.2	10.5	14.7	0.0	12.8	19.4	97
48-59	3.5	2,286	51.4	58.5	37.6	61.0	17.9	64.2	13.0	9.3	20.2	0.0	7.5	17.5	79
Sex															
Male	7.3	6,085	58.2	48.8	29.0	52.4	13.6	58.8	13.8	17.0	20.9	0.3	8.6	21.0	445
Female	6.5	5,595	54.7	40.0	24.2	44.7	8.9	48.5	19.3	13.7	16.8	0.0	14.7	27.0	365
Residence															
Urban	6.1	2,239	61.4	49.1	27.3	52.5	11.6	57.8	14.7	11.6	18.0	0.0	19.2	25.3	137
Rural	7.1	9,441	55.7	43.9	26.8	48.2	11.4	53.4	16.6	16.3	19.3	0.2	9.7	23.4	674
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	6.8	4,528	53.7	39.4	23.7	42.9	14.3	50.1	15.3	13.0	18.8	0.0	11.1	26.3	309
<5 years complete	7.5	812	54.2	37.2	6.9	37.2	9.1	43.1	21.2	14.4	11.7	0.0	5.6	31.0	61
5-9 years complete	6.8	3,421	55.2	44.8	29.9	50.3	11.0	54.0	16.7	18.3	19.4	0.0	13.3	24.1	234
10-11 years complete	7.2	1,328	63.6	47.5	28.1	55.2	8.0	59.3	16.1	20.0	20.4	1.4	12.4	20.0	96
12 or more years complete	6.9	1,591	63.5	61.9	39.2	64.2	8.7	67.5	15.6	13.2	22.2	0.0	10.1	14.4	110

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Percentage not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
				Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets	Percentage given gruel	Percentage given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug ²	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given intravenous solution	Percentage given home remedy/herbal/other		
Religion															
Hindu	7.2	8,284	56.8	47.0	27.7	51.7	12.1	57.0	15.9	15.3	19.4	0.2	8.9	23.3	593
Muslim	7.2	1,950	60.1	35.0	24.1	38.3	10.5	43.2	21.7	21.1	18.8	0.0	21.9	16.0	140
Christian	5.6	345	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Other	5.3	1,102	47.6	36.8	19.8	36.8	4.5	41.3	11.5	6.3	14.9	0.0	11.4	52.2	58
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	7.1	1,708	56.9	48.0	30.9	52.2	12.8	57.4	23.2	11.1	23.8	0.0	5.8	22.3	121
Scheduled tribe	6.1	3,092	49.7	44.6	24.3	47.3	9.3	53.5	10.5	14.3	20.4	0.7	9.9	33.9	190
Other backward class	7.4	5,752	58.9	43.1	25.4	48.2	12.8	53.6	16.6	15.8	16.8	0.0	12.8	20.8	425
Other	5.4	1,080	66.6	62.7	44.6	65.4	9.1	66.8	13.2	23.5	26.2	0.0	16.9	13.6	59
Don't know	(32.7)	47	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Total	6.9	11,680	56.7	44.8	26.9	49.0	11.5	54.1	16.3	15.5	19.1	0.2	11.3	23.7	810

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know				Total
Age in months																		
<6	4.2	19.2	38.3	11.4	26.8	0.0	100.0	4.7	13.5	21.9	7.3	0.0	52.5	0.0	100.0	0.8	15.4	86
6-11	6.1	30.1	38.1	20.2	4.1	1.3	100.0	8.0	22.8	24.8	16.8	2.7	23.6	1.3	100.0	3.3	22.1	145
12-23	11.4	36.5	32.2	17.9	1.6	0.4	100.0	9.6	22.6	34.4	22.4	4.7	6.4	0.0	100.0	7.5	36.4	264
24-35	11.7	29.7	34.6	22.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	3.9	24.5	37.5	26.6	1.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	8.1	43.2	140
36-47	20.1	28.8	24.9	24.7	0.0	1.6	100.0	4.5	30.2	37.4	20.7	4.2	1.8	1.1	100.0	17.3	40.7	97
48-59	17.9	24.1	37.3	19.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	9.7	28.6	37.1	22.1	1.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	12.3	47.4	79
Sex																		
Male	13.6	29.4	33.0	19.0	4.2	0.9	100.0	7.7	22.2	32.4	22.0	3.3	11.7	0.7	100.0	8.8	36.5	445
Female	8.9	31.2	35.1	19.7	5.0	0.1	100.0	6.6	25.0	32.7	18.1	2.4	15.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	31.8	365
Residence																		
Urban	11.6	29.1	37.8	17.9	3.6	0.0	100.0	3.4	30.0	35.7	18.1	1.6	11.1	0.0	100.0	8.1	40.4	137
Rural	11.4	30.4	33.1	19.6	4.7	0.7	100.0	8.0	22.2	31.9	20.7	3.2	13.6	0.4	100.0	7.7	33.1	674
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	14.3	32.2	30.2	19.1	3.3	0.9	100.0	6.0	24.2	32.2	20.1	3.0	13.7	0.8	100.0	10.0	31.3	309
<5 years complete	9.1	37.5	22.3	28.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	14.2	32.4	23.0	20.4	1.1	9.0	0.0	100.0	6.6	29.5	61
5-9 years complete	11.0	27.8	37.9	17.2	5.2	0.8	100.0	9.0	20.0	30.4	20.9	3.3	16.3	0.3	100.0	7.3	32.5	234
10-11 years complete	8.0	27.2	48.1	12.3	4.5	0.0	100.0	5.8	26.6	42.1	14.6	2.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	4.8	44.2	96
12 or more years complete	8.7	28.3	30.0	25.4	7.5	0.0	100.0	4.4	21.3	35.0	24.4	3.0	11.9	0.0	100.0	6.0	41.1	110
Religion																		
Hindu	12.1	31.6	31.9	18.9	4.9	0.6	100.0	6.8	24.4	31.6	20.0	2.8	14.1	0.3	100.0	8.4	35.9	593
Muslim	10.5	24.8	39.1	22.0	2.9	0.8	100.0	9.0	19.1	34.8	20.3	4.6	11.5	0.8	100.0	7.1	30.1	140
Other	4.5	32.9	41.7	15.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	2.7	27.9	36.6	22.5	0.9	9.4	0.0	100.0	1.9	21.5	58

Continued...

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—*Continued*

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Percentage given fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know				Total
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	12.8	36.0	32.7	14.8	3.2	0.5	100.0	9.9	24.0	31.8	19.9	1.7	12.2	0.5	100.0	8.0	36.7	121
Scheduled tribe	9.3	27.1	39.3	17.4	6.3	0.7	100.0	3.9	19.1	37.7	19.6	3.5	15.5	0.7	100.0	4.4	29.3	190
Other backward class	12.8	31.1	30.9	20.8	4.1	0.2	100.0	6.8	27.2	31.2	20.0	3.4	11.2	0.2	100.0	9.8	35.7	425
Other	9.1	30.3	36.7	17.2	6.0	0.8	100.0	12.4	16.3	29.7	19.0	1.2	21.4	0.0	100.0	5.6	44.9	59
Total	11.5	30.2	33.9	19.3	4.5	0.6	100.0	7.2	23.5	32.5	20.3	2.9	13.2	0.4	100.0	7.8	34.4	810

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children belonging to "Christian" religion and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	79.4	5,589	79.9	479
20-24	83.7	5,320	82.8	3,045
25-34	81.9	8,906	81.8	4,629
35-49	74.1	9,232	73.3	842
Residence				
Urban	92.1	7,984	93.9	1,816
Rural	74.4	21,062	78.1	7,180
Schooling				
No schooling	66.6	10,905	68.9	3,404
<5 years complete	77.5	1,649	80.3	614
5-9 years complete	82.7	8,164	86.0	2,613
10-11 years complete	90.1	3,815	91.1	1,059
12 or more years complete	95.3	4,512	96.3	1,306
Religion				
Hindu	80.1	21,303	82.7	6,409
Muslim	81.7	4,179	82.3	1,430
Christian	78.9	988	79.8	283
Other	68.8	2,576	69.5	874
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	76.6	3,873	78.6	1,284
Scheduled tribe	71.5	7,563	74.4	2,454
Other backward class	81.6	14,198	84.1	4,371
Other	90.7	3,329	92.2	845
Don't know	50.1	82	(52.7)	42
Total	79.3	29,046	81.3	8,995

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	65.6	59.2	56.6	38.4	2,274	na	na	42.9	2,274	59.6	975
12-23	74.6	71.1	65.9	43.4	2,430	na	na	52.6	2,430	61.8	1,278
24-35	65.8	62.3	48.3	37.9	2,382	na	na	45.5	2,382	59.3	1,084
36-47	52.7	48.9	34.9	32.7	2,309	36.0	2,309	38.2	2,309	60.4	883
48-59	37.3	33.0	26.7	24.8	2,286	29.0	2,286	27.6	2,286	64.1	632
60-71	33.1	28.9	21.8	21.4	2,330	25.3	2,330	na	na	na	na
0-35	68.7	64.3	57.0	39.9	7,085	na	na	47.1	7,085	60.3	3,338
36-71	41.0	36.9	27.8	26.3	6,925	30.1	6,925	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	55.0	51.0	42.7	33.4	7,301	29.2	3,574	41.6	6,085	60.6	2,530
Female	55.1	50.5	42.4	33.0	6,709	31.0	3,351	41.5	5,595	61.1	2,322
Residence											
Urban	37.3	33.3	28.6	22.4	2,723	21.5	1,383	27.6	2,239	64.2	617
Rural	59.3	55.0	45.9	35.8	11,287	32.2	5,542	44.9	9,441	60.3	4,235
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	55.2	50.8	42.1	32.0	5,630	30.9	3,107	40.4	4,528	57.2	1,830
<5 years complete	57.7	53.2	43.7	35.2	985	35.4	525	44.3	812	58.8	360
5-9 years complete	59.5	55.3	46.2	37.4	4,062	31.9	1,888	46.2	3,421	63.9	1,582
10-11 years complete	53.7	49.6	42.8	32.3	1,532	26.5	660	40.2	1,328	64.8	534
12 or more years complete	44.2	39.9	35.0	26.9	1,802	21.4	745	34.4	1,591	61.5	547
Religion											
Hindu	55.4	51.1	43.4	34.0	9,938	30.0	4,903	42.6	8,284	60.5	3,527
Muslim	52.4	47.9	38.8	30.9	2,337	30.3	1,138	36.8	1,950	66.5	717
Christian	58.7	55.4	44.0	37.5	406	35.3	210	46.8	345	60.8	162
Other	55.7	52.3	42.5	29.9	1,330	28.7	674	40.5	1,102	54.0	446

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	56.2	52.1	42.6	33.7	2,059	32.0	1,024	41.2	1,708	59.6	704
Scheduled tribe	59.3	55.8	46.0	35.9	3,711	32.6	1,866	46.2	3,092	58.8	1,430
Other backward class	54.6	50.0	42.5	32.9	6,905	29.0	3,383	41.3	5,752	62.6	2,373
Other	43.2	38.6	32.5	27.6	1,283	25.6	635	31.3	1,080	60.8	338
Don't know	(59.6)	(45.1)	(53.5)	(5.9)	52	*	18	(14.5)	47	*	7
Total	55.0	50.8	42.6	33.2	14,011	30.1	6,925	41.5	11,680	60.8	4,852

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool schooling

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	47.3	46.0	34.1	28.8	2,723	43.8	43.2	29.3	26.5	2,721
Rural	75.6	73.8	52.5	42.4	11,287	69.5	68.5	41.5	37.6	11,280
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	73.6	72.2	49.2	38.1	5,630	67.4	66.6	38.2	33.7	5,626
<5 years complete	75.0	73.0	53.7	43.3	985	67.8	67.1	41.3	38.4	985
5-9 years complete	74.3	72.1	53.9	45.6	4,062	69.5	68.5	45.4	41.4	4,060
10-11 years complete	64.5	62.6	45.3	37.2	1,532	59.2	58.6	35.3	33.0	1,529
12 or more years complete	51.9	50.7	37.5	31.8	1,802	46.7	45.6	29.8	28.1	1,802
Religion										
Hindu	69.6	67.9	48.6	40.1	9,938	63.6	62.7	38.9	35.2	9,931
Muslim	67.6	65.1	48.6	38.4	2,337	61.8	60.8	38.3	35.7	2,335
Christian	76.5	74.1	59.4	45.1	406	70.3	69.6	44.1	39.4	406
Other	76.7	76.3	48.7	38.2	1,330	74.1	74.0	40.4	36.2	1,330
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	69.4	68.4	47.1	39.0	2,059	63.8	63.3	38.7	35.0	2,059
Scheduled tribe	78.6	77.0	53.4	42.9	3,711	71.8	71.1	41.5	37.4	3,709
Other backward class	69.7	67.7	49.2	40.2	6,905	64.1	63.1	39.5	36.1	6,900
Other	49.1	47.3	37.5	29.8	1,283	46.2	45.3	31.7	28.7	1,281
Don't know	(69.2)	(61.5)	(45.2)	(29.6)	52	(65.2)	(62.9)	(5.5)	(8.3)	52
Total	70.1	68.4	48.9	39.7	14,011	64.5	63.6	39.1	35.5	14,001

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations

² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	8.3	19.3	-0.6	17.0	36.7	5.8	-1.3	10.0	30.2	0.9	-1.4	951
6-8	11.3	25.8	-1.0	16.3	33.2	3.6	-1.3	11.7	37.0	0.5	-1.7	490
9-11	16.9	32.8	-1.2	15.0	39.4	1.3	-1.5	16.2	45.5	0.3	-1.8	548
12-17	21.1	45.0	-1.6	13.4	32.3	1.5	-1.4	17.0	44.6	0.2	-1.8	1,203
18-23	26.4	56.3	-2.0	11.6	30.5	0.9	-1.4	21.5	53.2	0.2	-2.0	1,065
24-35	22.5	51.4	-1.9	11.1	28.3	0.8	-1.4	18.8	50.3	0.3	-2.0	2,232
36-47	22.4	51.0	-1.9	7.5	22.9	0.7	-1.3	18.6	50.8	0.1	-2.0	2,177
48-59	20.2	47.0	-1.9	9.7	26.2	0.9	-1.4	18.1	52.2	0.2	-2.0	2,168
Sex												
Male	21.7	46.2	-1.8	11.8	29.9	1.6	-1.4	17.2	48.1	0.3	-1.9	5,582
Female	18.6	44.3	-1.6	10.9	28.1	1.3	-1.3	17.7	47.5	0.3	-1.9	5,252
Birth interval in months³												
First birth ⁴	17.8	42.3	-1.6	11.2	28.6	1.7	-1.3	14.7	44.9	0.3	-1.8	3,574
<24	25.6	51.5	-2.0	10.8	28.8	1.4	-1.3	21.0	54.3	0.2	-2.1	1,520
24-47	21.4	47.4	-1.8	11.5	29.1	1.3	-1.4	19.2	49.5	0.3	-2.0	3,847
48+	17.9	42.3	-1.5	11.5	29.4	1.5	-1.4	15.9	44.1	0.2	-1.8	1,578
Birth order³												
1	17.8	42.3	-1.6	11.1	28.5	1.7	-1.3	14.6	44.8	0.3	-1.8	3,547
2-3	19.7	45.6	-1.7	10.7	28.5	1.5	-1.4	17.4	47.4	0.3	-1.9	5,243
4-5	25.6	50.8	-1.9	12.8	30.0	1.0	-1.4	21.6	54.7	0.3	-2.1	1,389
6+	32.3	55.6	-2.0	16.6	34.8	0.9	-1.6	29.7	57.7	0.2	-2.3	340
Size at birth³												
Very small	28.2	55.9	-2.1	13.1	40.8	1.3	-1.6	28.7	63.9	0.0	-2.4	192
Small	21.5	49.4	-1.9	12.6	32.8	1.4	-1.5	22.7	55.4	0.3	-2.1	754
Average or larger	20.0	44.9	-1.7	11.1	28.3	1.5	-1.3	16.8	46.8	0.3	-1.9	9,484
Don't know	18.8	47.9	-1.6	18.8	34.2	0.0	-1.7	16.8	55.4	0.0	-2.1	89

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Residence												
Urban	13.4	33.7	-1.3	11.1	26.8	1.8	-1.3	12.6	39.3	0.3	-1.6	2,052
Rural	21.8	48.0	-1.8	11.4	29.5	1.4	-1.4	18.6	49.8	0.3	-2.0	8,782
Mother's schooling⁵												
No schooling	27.0	54.4	-2.0	11.7	31.2	1.6	-1.4	23.1	56.2	0.3	-2.1	4,128
<5 years complete	23.5	48.4	-1.8	14.0	29.0	1.7	-1.4	18.2	50.6	0.0	-2.0	747
5-9 years complete	17.7	43.0	-1.6	11.5	29.3	1.0	-1.4	16.2	46.9	0.2	-1.9	3,138
10-11 years complete	13.5	38.4	-1.4	9.7	26.6	1.5	-1.3	11.9	40.8	0.5	-1.7	1,227
12 or more years complete	10.6	29.7	-1.1	10.4	24.5	2.3	-1.2	8.9	31.4	0.4	-1.5	1,431
Religion												
Hindu	20.1	45.4	-1.7	11.5	29.2	1.6	-1.4	17.4	47.8	0.3	-1.9	7,736
Muslim	19.9	41.9	-1.7	9.4	24.7	1.5	-1.2	14.7	42.8	0.2	-1.8	1,872
Christian	18.7	43.1	-1.6	13.9	32.8	1.3	-1.5	19.6	48.7	0.0	-2.0	304
Other	22.7	51.8	-1.9	13.1	35.2	0.7	-1.6	22.5	58.3	0.2	-2.2	921
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	25.0	52.2	-1.9	12.2	30.8	2.1	-1.4	22.1	53.9	0.5	-2.1	1,665
Scheduled tribe	22.7	48.8	-1.8	14.4	34.4	1.1	-1.6	22.0	55.1	0.1	-2.1	2,832
Other backward class	18.9	43.6	-1.7	9.6	26.3	1.3	-1.3	14.8	44.3	0.2	-1.8	5,193
Other	12.8	34.0	-1.3	10.7	24.8	2.7	-1.2	11.4	36.9	0.6	-1.5	1,083
Don't know	19.8	42.2	-1.6	8.0	31.1	4.2	-1.2	16.5	42.3	0.0	-1.8	61
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	20.3	45.5	-1.7	11.3	28.9	1.5	-1.4	17.4	47.8	0.3	-1.9	10,520
Not interviewed but in the household	20.7	43.9	-1.9	16.1	37.1	1.5	-1.6	24.4	58.1	0.2	-2.2	155
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	17.3	34.4	-1.4	10.3	25.7	0.9	-1.2	12.0	37.7	0.0	-1.6	159

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status⁷												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	22.8	50.6	-1.9	12.2	33.1	0.9	-1.5	21.6	55.7	0.2	-2.1	3,903
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	19.8	43.9	-1.6	11.2	27.6	1.7	-1.3	16.0	45.1	0.3	-1.8	6,061
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	9.5	29.5	-1.1	6.6	18.0	3.0	-0.9	6.4	28.1	0.7	-1.3	626
Missing	15.3	40.0	-1.7	16.4	29.8	1.2	-1.4	19.0	47.2	0.4	-2.0	76
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	20.0	45.6	-1.7	11.4	29.2	1.4	-1.4	17.9	48.7	0.3	-1.9	8,843
Living with one or neither parent	21.0	44.1	-1.7	11.0	27.9	1.7	-1.3	15.4	44.1	0.2	-1.8	1,991
Total	20.2	45.3	-1.7	11.4	29.0	1.5	-1.4	17.4	47.8	0.3	-1.9	10,834
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	26.8	49.8	-1.9	11.8	32.3	0.6	-1.5	26.1	56.5	0.2	-2.2	1,416

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children whose mother's schooling is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	97.4	29.9	81.2	882	23.5	859
Rural	97.0	33.8	83.8	3,842	18.3	3,726
Sex						
Male	96.9	31.6	82.9	2,489	20.9	2,412
Female	97.2	34.6	83.8	2,234	17.5	2,172
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.8	32.5	83.2	1,639	19.2	1,586
<5 years complete	95.2	36.7	83.1	315	18.8	300
5-9 years complete	97.1	33.8	83.5	1,453	18.5	1,411
10-11 years complete	98.0	32.2	85.1	598	17.9	586
12 or more years complete	97.7	32.0	82.1	718	22.5	701
Religion						
Hindu	97.1	33.5	82.8	3,358	19.4	3,260
Muslim	96.8	29.8	82.5	780	22.9	755
Christian	97.5	36.3	85.8	131	13.9	128
Other	97.0	34.2	88.1	454	13.9	441
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.3	31.1	80.5	699	21.9	680
Scheduled tribe	96.7	35.1	86.1	1,285	14.7	1,243
Other backward class	97.3	32.5	83.3	2,306	20.5	2,243
Other	96.4	34.0	79.9	410	22.6	395
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	97.5	34.1	84.7	3,408	18.1	3,323
Dai (TBA)	96.1	27.9	80.6	1,060	22.2	1,019
Other/no one	95.2	40.6	76.5	255	23.4	243
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.4	34.2	85.0	3,076	17.8	2,997
At home	96.3	30.6	80.3	1,632	22.2	1,572
Total	97.1	33.0	83.4	4,723	19.3	4,584

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

³ Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life

⁴ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	2.5	79.4	7.1	0.2	2.1	8.7	100.0	97.5	312	3.4	313
2-3	4.7	68.2	14.2	0.4	7.1	5.4	100.0	95.3	387	8.2	395
4-5	2.6	50.9	22.4	2.0	10.6	11.4	100.0	97.4	412	11.0	413
6-8	1.9	16.9	26.1	1.1	6.8	47.2	100.0	98.1	556	9.9	559
9-11	3.4	5.2	16.2	0.9	3.5	70.8	100.0	96.6	589	13.0	594
12-17	5.7	1.8	6.3	1.0	2.1	83.1	100.0	94.3	1,271	10.3	1,298
18-23	11.6	1.4	3.1	0.3	2.0	81.7	100.0	88.4	1,050	10.6	1,132
<4	3.7	73.2	11.0	0.3	4.8	6.9	100.0	96.3	699	6.1	708
<6	3.3	65.0	15.2	1.0	7.0	8.6	100.0	96.7	1,111	7.9	1,121
6-9	2.6	14.6	23.8	1.3	5.7	52.0	100.0	97.4	756	11.0	760
12-15	5.7	1.8	6.6	1.0	2.2	82.7	100.0	94.3	907	11.1	919
12-23	8.3	1.7	4.8	0.7	2.0	82.4	100.0	91.7	2,321	10.5	2,430
20-23	13.2	1.3	2.2	0.2	2.0	81.1	100.0	86.8	696	11.1	766

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breastmilk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predo-minant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast-milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
Age in months																		
6-8	na	na	na	575	4.8	40.5	4.2	545	*	*	*	*	11	98.9	5.1	40.4	4.4	556
9-11	na	na	na	612	10.3	28.5	5.9	569	*	*	*	*	20	97.7	10.7	29.0	5.8	589
12-17	na	na	na	1,316	14.4	40.3	7.6	1,199	38.4	16.8	42.9	1.4	71	96.6	14.5	40.5	7.2	1,269
18-23	na	na	na	1,063	20.5	44.8	9.3	929	43.1	32.2	53.6	9.2	120	93.5	21.9	45.8	9.3	1,049
Sex																		
Male	≥36.0	4.1	6.6	3,514	13.6	37.9	7.2	1,726	47.2	26.7	58.4	5.6	104	97.0	14.3	39.1	7.1	1,830
Female	≥36.0	3.8	6.5	3,093	14.0	41.4	7.2	1,516	34.8	25.8	41.0	8.4	120	95.2	14.9	41.4	7.3	1,636
Residence																		
Urban	≥36.0	3.9	6.1	1,265	14.8	41.5	9.8	576	54.7	37.5	65.4	7.6	73	94.9	17.4	44.2	9.6	649
Rural	≥36.0	4.0	6.7	5,343	13.6	39.1	6.7	2,666	33.7	20.8	41.2	6.8	151	96.4	14.0	39.2	6.7	2,817
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	≥36.0	3.5	6.5	2,355	11.9	39.8	5.3	1,171	26.4	13.1	34.5	5.2	69	95.9	12.0	39.5	5.3	1,240
<5 years complete	≥36.0	3.4	6.2	437	13.6	43.9	8.0	211	*	*	*	*	12	97.5	13.8	45.5	7.8	223
5-9 years complete	≥36.0	4.2	6.7	2,014	14.8	36.5	7.5	984	33.6	28.5	48.4	5.3	58	96.3	15.6	37.1	7.3	1,042
10-11 years complete	≥36.0	4.3	6.3	808	13.9	40.7	6.9	392	(40.7)	(28.0)	(47.6)	(7.9)	35	95.2	15.0	41.2	7.0	427
12 or more years complete	32.6	4.6	6.6	993	16.4	42.5	11.2	484	65.4	42.8	65.5	11.8	50	96.8	18.8	44.6	11.3	534
Religion																		
Hindu	≥36.0	4.0	6.6	4,688	13.0	39.4	6.8	2,327	41.8	21.0	51.6	6.6	147	96.5	13.5	40.1	6.8	2,474
Muslim	27.6	3.8	6.2	1,092	16.9	38.9	8.1	519	40.1	41.8	46.5	8.9	54	94.3	19.2	39.6	8.1	573
Christian	≥36.0	(3.7)	(6.6)	190	12.3	45.1	7.0	90	*	*	*	*	5	96.6	11.6	44.7	6.6	95
Other	≥36.0	3.9	7.0	637	14.9	40.1	8.8	306	*	*	*	*	17	96.4	15.7	40.1	8.8	323

Continued...

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—*Continued*

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predo- minant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast-milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
							minimum meal frequency											
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	≥36.0	3.4	6.1	953	12.8	39.2	6.5	491	(50.9)	(30.4)	(50.4)	(12.5)	26	97.5	13.7	39.8	6.8	517
Scheduled tribe	≥36.0	4.3	7.0	1,773	13.4	38.8	7.0	886	23.7	14.3	32.8	6.3	48	96.1	13.5	38.5	6.9	934
Other backward class	≥36.0	3.9	6.4	3,245	13.7	39.1	7.4	1,589	39.9	29.8	51.0	5.8	118	95.9	14.8	39.9	7.3	1,707
Other	33.0	4.5	6.6	605	18.3	43.4	8.0	256	(58.1)	(29.0)	(63.9)	(9.0)	30	95.6	19.4	45.6	8.1	287
Total	≥36.0	4.0	6.6	6,607	13.8	39.5	7.2	3,242	40.6	26.2	49.1	7.1	224	96.2	14.6	40.2	7.2	3,466

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breastmilk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breastmilk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter

⁴ Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

⁵ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁶ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 4 and 6.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Jharkhand, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years	Number of children	Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth				Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
Bokaro	20.5	228	74.2	52	39.8	36.9	50.8	583
Chatra	28.4	234	42.2	51	49.6	30.6	51.3	508
Deoghar	29.8	271	70.4	69	44.8	23.8	46.0	651
Dhanbad	19.8	277	66.1	64	38.5	28.1	42.6	714
Dumka	34.0	181	(71.8)	37	43.8	41.4	53.5	383
Garhwa	32.0	263	(51.8)	55	45.6	31.3	50.7	573
Giridih	38.0	381	68.2	110	45.8	23.6	40.6	939
Godda	41.9	199	(79.6)	40	54.0	24.8	46.0	474
Gumla	32.7	117	(53.1)	25	45.8	31.7	47.6	291
Hazaribagh	41.2	260	(74.7)	62	49.3	24.5	47.0	607
Jamtara	33.1	163	67.8	41	44.1	29.8	48.8	328
Khunti	32.1	67	(70.0)	20	40.1	43.0	53.8	143
Kodarma	18.2	113	(61.9)	29	42.4	20.3	42.2	274
Latehar	35.1	103	(48.2)	21	44.2	29.0	44.2	233
Lohardaga	57.5	67	(49.9)	19	41.7	28.9	48.1	155
Pakur	41.5	153	76.0	41	51.8	24.2	46.9	383
Palamu	34.5	295	(50.1)	53	45.4	23.8	43.8	621
Pashchimi Singhbhum	30.2	228	(66.0)	63	59.4	37.5	66.8	477
Purbi Singhbhum	24.2	246	(55.9)	47	39.3	40.6	49.8	552
Ramgarh	35.9	106	71.2	23	38.7	30.3	46.3	254
Ranchi	39.1	308	(71.3)	73	40.7	27.2	43.8	681
Sahibganj	27.7	188	68.1	53	50.2	24.6	49.7	447
Saraikela Kharsawan	45.2	196	(65.3)	44	45.1	23.3	52.6	389
Simdega	36.8	78	(64.9)	18	39.2	36.7	47.9	175
Jharkhand	33.0	4,723	65.1	1,109	45.3	29.0	47.8	10,834

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	28.4	52.9	0.8	82.1	1,031
12-23	30.0	50.7	2.3	82.9	2,399
24-35	33.6	36.6	1.1	71.4	2,358
36-47	31.8	30.0	0.5	62.3	2,266
48-59	32.4	23.7	0.5	56.5	2,240
Sex					
Male	32.0	36.0	1.1	69.1	5,354
Female	31.1	38.6	1.1	70.8	4,940
Birth order¹					
1	31.6	34.2	1.3	67.1	3,340
2-3	31.3	38.3	0.9	70.5	4,959
4-5	31.3	41.6	1.5	74.4	1,328
6+	33.3	39.7	1.3	74.3	330
Residence					
Urban	29.9	32.3	1.1	63.2	1,939
Rural	32.0	38.4	1.1	71.5	8,356
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	31.3	41.0	0.9	73.2	4,054
<5 years complete	33.2	37.5	1.8	72.4	697
5-9 years complete	31.6	37.5	1.5	70.7	2,940
10-11 years complete	30.7	35.7	0.5	67.0	1,110
12 or more years complete	31.7	27.0	1.1	59.8	1,315
Religion					
Hindu	31.3	37.3	1.1	69.6	7,326
Muslim	32.3	31.1	1.4	64.8	1,766
Christian	38.0	40.8	0.2	79.0	305
Other	30.6	47.9	0.8	79.2	897
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	30.8	39.9	1.3	71.9	1,583
Scheduled tribe	32.5	45.1	0.9	78.4	2,741
Other backward class	31.9	33.7	1.2	66.8	4,895
Other	29.9	28.9	0.9	59.6	1,019
Don't know	16.6	38.3	0.0	54.9	56
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	31.5	37.4	1.1	70.0	9,958
Not interviewed but in the household	35.7	31.2	0.0	66.9	161
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	33.2	32.7	0.0	65.9	175

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	31.7	37.1	1.1	70.0	8,455
Living with one or neither parent	30.9	37.7	1.1	69.6	1,839
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	30.7	26.3	0.8	57.8	3,122
Mildly anaemic	33.4	38.5	1.0	72.9	5,103
Moderately/severely anaemic	27.9	52.9	2.0	82.8	1,796
Total	31.6	37.2	1.1	69.9	10,294
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.3	39.1	1.9	70.3	1,326

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children whose mother's schooling is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months										
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	12.7	15.2	559	97.6	580
9-11	32.9	9.4	589	57.6	594	20.2	19.1	594	97.5	616
12-17	49.9	14.3	1,271	65.7	1,298	19.3	21.2	1,298	97.4	1,358
18-23	62.3	20.8	1,050	61.8	1,132	18.3	22.8	1,132	97.1	1,176
24-35	na	na	na	53.7	2,382	17.6	23.1	2,382	97.6	2,490
36-47	na	na	na	48.2	2,309	16.7	22.4	2,309	97.4	2,452
48-59	na	na	na	48.9	2,286	16.6	21.2	2,286	97.9	2,433
Sex										
Male	50.6	15.3	1,518	54.8	5,196	18.2	22.4	5,506	97.1	5,776
Female	51.4	16.1	1,392	53.2	4,804	16.4	20.8	5,054	98.0	5,328
Birth order										
1	51.0	16.1	980	55.7	3,394	18.1	21.7	3,604	97.5	3,496
2-3	50.0	14.3	1,470	53.9	4,975	17.3	22.5	5,232	97.6	5,165
4-5	54.3	17.8	373	53.3	1,312	17.2	19.7	1,383	97.8	1,374
6+	51.5	24.3	87	41.9	319	10.3	14.5	340	96.9	344
Breastfeeding status										
Breastfeeding	50.3	15.4	2,697	59.8	4,779	18.2	22.0	5,324	97.4	5,275
Not breastfeeding	59.0	19.7	213	48.8	5,221	16.5	21.2	5,236	97.7	5,102
Residence										
Urban	50.7	16.3	539	50.2	1,910	13.8	20.4	2,021	98.9	2,170
Rural	51.0	15.5	2,371	54.9	8,090	18.2	21.9	8,538	97.2	8,934

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	49.2	16.6	1,034	49.5	3,978	14.6	18.2	4,187	96.9	4,324
<5 years complete	56.0	13.6	199	55.0	710	16.8	22.7	734	96.9	751
5-9 years complete	51.6	16.4	867	55.4	2,874	18.8	22.9	3,049	98.3	3,133
10-11 years complete	52.1	13.4	355	59.8	1,098	20.2	23.8	1,171	97.8	1,199
12 or more years complete	50.7	14.9	455	59.5	1,340	20.2	26.5	1,418	98.2	1,496
Religion										
Hindu	49.4	13.0	2,088	55.8	7,110	18.6	22.7	7,498	97.2	7,882
Muslim	53.6	26.6	470	48.8	1,653	13.4	19.0	1,757	98.4	1,910
Christian	50.4	12.5	84	58.0	301	15.6	28.6	313	98.2	328
Other	58.1	18.1	269	48.9	937	15.6	15.4	992	98.8	984
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	48.1	15.8	431	53.4	1,460	16.9	18.1	1,547	97.5	1,706
Scheduled tribe	55.2	16.0	796	52.7	2,652	17.0	21.3	2,791	97.3	2,961
Other backward class	49.3	15.2	1,418	55.1	4,919	17.5	22.3	5,209	97.5	5,259
Other	51.9	17.0	249	54.0	929	19.2	25.2	967	98.3	1,118
Don't know	*	*	15	(36.8)	40	(0.0)	(9.2)	46	100.0	60
Total	50.9	15.7	2,910	54.0	10,000	17.3	21.6	10,559	97.6	11,104
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	48.3	10.5	393	17.9	1,390	3.5	5.4	1,479	90.7	1,533

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes children whose mother's schooling is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, and sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order, breastfeeding status, and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	98.7	6,600
Rural	97.2	19,064
Religion of household head		
Hindu	97.4	18,995
Muslim	98.0	3,335
Christian	98.5	945
Other	97.7	2,389
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	97.4	3,623
Scheduled tribe	97.5	7,095
Other backward class	97.5	11,829
Other	98.2	3,005
Don't know	99.1	112
Total	97.6	25,665
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	92.7	2,461

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Jharkhand, 2015-16.

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Bokaro	98.8	1,640
Chatra	98.1	798
Deoghar	96.8	1,182
Dhanbad	98.4	2,039
Dumka	97.0	1,143
Garhwa	93.2	1,021
Giridih	98.9	1,688
Godda	97.2	1,049
Gumla	98.6	709
Hazaribagh	98.3	1,282
Jamtara	97.3	665
Khunti	97.7	408
Kodarma	95.6	515
Latehar	97.8	544
Lohardaga	97.9	357
Pakur	97.1	741
Palamu	94.8	1,389
Pashchimi Singhbhum	99.5	1,147
Purbi Singhbhum	99.0	2,039
Ramgarh	97.6	692
Ranchi	98.4	2,268
Sahibganj	98.0	906
Saraikela Kharsawan	92.2	992
Simdega	99.6	450
Jharkhand	97.6	25,665

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	18.8	15.9	49.3	16.0	100.0	29,046
Pulses or beans	43.4	41.0	15.0	0.5	100.0	29,046
Dark green leafy vegetables	39.9	41.6	18.3	0.2	100.0	29,046
Fruits	3.4	16.6	75.6	4.4	100.0	29,046
Eggs	1.1	30.2	56.3	12.4	100.0	29,046
Fish	0.6	25.5	62.7	11.3	100.0	29,046
Chicken or meat	0.4	25.6	62.1	11.9	100.0	29,046
Fish or chicken or meat	0.8	30.5	59.5	9.2	100.0	29,046
Fried foods	0.8	24.3	72.2	2.7	100.0	29,046
Aerated drinks	0.4	6.6	64.6	28.4	100.0	29,046
MEN						
Milk or curd	19.2	28.3	42.5	9.9	100.0	3,830
Pulses or beans	36.9	46.2	14.8	2.0	100.0	3,830
Dark green leafy vegetables	41.3	38.9	18.5	1.3	100.0	3,830
Fruits	3.2	23.1	68.2	5.5	100.0	3,830
Eggs	1.5	43.9	46.7	7.9	100.0	3,830
Fish	1.0	38.7	52.6	7.8	100.0	3,830
Chicken or meat	0.5	37.0	54.8	7.7	100.0	3,830
Fish or chicken or meat	1.1	43.4	50.2	5.3	100.0	3,830
Fried foods	2.0	29.9	63.3	4.9	100.0	3,830
Aerated drinks	0.5	11.8	71.6	16.1	100.0	3,830

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ Severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ Severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	43.8	17.5	1.9	0.4	5,212	46.6	22.0	1.7	0.2	692
20-29	35.0	13.8	6.5	1.0	8,853	23.4	6.2	9.6	1.2	1,209
30-39	25.3	10.3	14.3	2.8	7,321	15.3	5.8	15.3	1.1	990
40-49	22.6	9.5	19.1	4.5	5,524	15.4	5.7	16.4	2.1	810
Marital status										
Never married	40.4	16.7	3.8	0.7	6,099	34.2	14.7	6.5	0.7	1,298
Currently married	29.0	11.4	12.2	2.6	19,718	18.1	5.9	13.7	1.5	2,366
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	28.1	12.8	11.6	2.0	1,093	(22.6)	(2.1)	(9.4)	(0.0)	38
Residence										
Urban	21.6	9.0	21.7	5.6	7,484	19.4	7.1	19.7	2.2	1,099
Rural	35.4	14.1	5.9	0.8	19,427	25.6	9.8	7.5	0.8	2,603
Schooling										
No schooling	33.0	13.8	7.6	1.3	10,215	26.3	8.8	7.1	1.2	664
<5 years complete	30.3	12.1	10.2	2.8	1,531	27.6	8.6	8.8	0.0	213
5-9 years complete	33.9	13.2	9.5	2.0	7,544	29.9	12.0	8.6	0.8	1,355
10-11 years complete	31.2	13.0	12.9	2.7	3,509	22.5	7.9	9.4	1.0	556
12 or more years complete	24.4	8.9	16.2	3.7	4,111	12.9	5.3	19.5	2.0	914
Religion										
Hindu	31.5	12.8	10.2	2.1	19,807	23.5	8.7	12.0	1.2	2,795
Muslim	29.7	12.5	15.4	3.2	3,832	25.0	10.2	11.5	1.2	505
Christian	32.6	11.8	6.2	1.6	914	31.4	8.8	2.3	0.6	110
Other	34.9	11.8	4.7	0.7	2,358	22.1	9.4	6.0	0.8	293
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	34.8	14.6	7.6	1.3	3,563	29.0	11.8	9.3	1.4	430
Scheduled tribe	34.9	13.3	5.0	0.9	6,978	24.6	7.2	5.8	0.4	1,027
Other backward class	31.3	12.9	11.1	2.2	13,167	23.4	10.2	12.2	1.1	1,803
Other	21.5	8.2	21.7	5.4	3,124	17.8	4.9	21.5	3.2	432
Don't know	24.5	13.4	7.9	1.7	78	*	*	*	*	11
Total age 15-49	31.5	12.7	10.3	2.1	26,911	23.8	9.0	11.1	1.2	3,702
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	16.7	5.1	19.7	1.5	236
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	23.4	8.7	11.7	1.2	3,938
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	42.9	18.0	5.4	0.9	2,584	38.6	13.8	4.9	0.5	881

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

na = Not applicable

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	49.1	15.0	0.9	65.0	5,431	19.6	14.7	1.0	35.3	688
20-29	49.1	15.6	1.0	65.8	9,931	14.3	10.3	0.6	25.2	1,207
30-39	49.1	14.6	0.8	64.6	7,508	14.8	10.1	1.0	25.9	988
40-49	49.0	15.5	0.8	65.3	5,530	18.2	17.6	1.3	37.1	805
Marital status										
Never married	49.4	13.1	1.1	63.6	6,076	17.2	12.4	0.7	30.2	1,291
Currently married	48.9	15.7	0.8	65.5	21,237	15.9	12.6	1.1	29.6	2,358
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	51.4	16.5	1.6	69.4	1,089	(8.9)	(27.8)	(0.0)	(36.8)	38
Maternity status										
Pregnant	27.4	33.8	1.3	62.6	1,294	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	52.9	16.9	0.9	70.8	6,026	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	49.3	13.6	0.9	63.8	21,081	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	46.0	12.6	0.9	59.6	7,694	13.3	8.2	0.9	22.5	1,092
Rural	50.2	16.2	0.9	67.3	20,707	17.5	14.5	1.0	33.0	2,596
Schooling										
No schooling	50.2	16.9	0.8	68.0	10,718	16.0	16.9	1.5	34.5	665
<5 years complete	50.0	15.1	1.1	66.3	1,621	17.2	19.1	1.5	37.9	213
5-9 years complete	49.0	14.9	1.0	64.9	8,002	16.8	13.9	1.1	31.9	1,350
10-11 years complete	47.7	14.3	1.0	63.1	3,726	20.7	8.9	0.1	29.7	554
12 or more years complete	47.1	12.4	0.8	60.3	4,334	12.7	8.4	0.7	21.8	907
Religion										
Hindu	49.5	15.2	1.0	65.7	20,880	16.2	12.5	1.0	29.7	2,785
Muslim	43.5	10.5	0.4	54.4	4,033	13.7	8.7	0.7	23.0	505
Christian	53.4	19.0	1.2	73.6	965	20.8	16.2	0.8	37.8	110
Other	52.7	21.5	1.3	75.5	2,522	20.1	20.0	0.9	41.0	289
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	49.9	15.4	1.0	66.4	3,799	13.4	14.4	1.2	29.0	430
Scheduled tribe	52.9	20.8	1.3	75.0	7,407	21.1	16.9	1.5	39.5	1,024
Other backward class	47.9	13.3	0.7	61.9	13,907	14.8	11.3	0.7	26.8	1,796
Other	44.7	10.4	0.8	55.9	3,206	12.7	6.9	0.3	20.0	428
Don't know	43.9	10.3	0.0	54.1	82	*	*	*	*	11
Total age 15-49	49.1	15.2	0.9	65.2	28,401	16.3	12.7	1.0	29.9	3,688
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	19.0	19.9	2.5	41.4	236
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	16.4	13.1	1.0	30.6	3,924
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	49.2	18.6	1.3	69.1	2,786	18.5	17.7	0.3	36.5	861

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

¹ For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Jharkhand, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Bokaro	74.0	602	72.4	1,901	30.7	12.1	1,831
Chatra	60.6	460	56.6	912	37.3	6.6	837
Deoghar	64.6	590	55.9	1,335	38.0	7.7	1,245
Dhanbad	69.9	666	63.6	2,408	30.9	14.7	2,318
Dumka	74.9	412	63.7	1,150	37.3	4.1	1,084
Garhwa	65.4	542	60.1	1,140	31.8	7.5	1,055
Giridih	74.4	863	68.5	2,042	34.6	7.0	1,939
Godda	80.7	445	71.6	976	35.6	6.9	923
Gumla	73.8	281	69.6	785	27.5	7.6	742
Hazaribagh	64.3	554	60.8	1,622	32.4	9.5	1,531
Jamtara	73.7	316	64.5	758	35.9	6.1	707
Khunti	64.8	149	64.1	443	25.5	5.1	419
Kodarma	72.4	260	61.8	628	32.5	8.9	582
Latehar	50.1	234	53.9	559	30.0	7.9	529
Lohardaga	64.9	143	66.7	382	34.9	8.0	358
Pakur	74.3	360	71.1	836	37.8	5.8	769
Palamu	59.5	602	53.6	1,443	30.5	11.6	1,358
Pashchimi Singhbhum	83.8	451	72.8	1,193	32.4	9.3	1,103
Purbi Singhbhum	66.5	559	66.6	2,241	20.2	16.4	2,176
Ramgarh	71.3	241	67.6	815	28.8	12.8	780
Ranchi	64.8	612	64.5	2,408	29.1	16.0	2,333
Sahibganj	70.4	427	61.9	931	31.4	7.6	863
Saraikela Kharsawan	81.9	358	78.8	1,041	34.8	12.3	998
Simdega	80.0	169	78.2	452	30.3	4.4	430
Jharkhand	69.9	10,294	65.2	28,401	31.5	10.3	26,911

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

² Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	65.7	82.1	47.3	67.8	50.6	59.7	16.6	18.2	54.9	70.5	1,769	1,376
15-19	62.6	77.2	41.9	61.5	46.4	53.2	15.4	15.7	50.7	64.4	910	719
20-24	69.0	87.5	53.0	74.7	55.2	66.8	17.8	20.9	59.5	77.2	859	657
25-29	66.3	87.3	51.3	72.1	53.9	65.6	18.1	20.7	56.4	77.6	769	592
30-39	59.9	82.8	45.5	68.2	47.4	61.2	15.4	17.8	49.2	72.0	1,188	1,018
40-49	51.5	77.3	37.6	64.8	39.4	55.5	12.7	16.1	44.0	68.3	951	843
Residence												
Urban	82.8	92.9	67.9	80.6	70.0	69.3	26.0	25.4	71.5	82.8	1,328	1,160
Rural	53.0	77.3	36.6	62.4	39.4	56.0	11.7	14.8	43.6	66.6	3,349	2,670
Schooling												
No schooling	40.2	59.0	26.0	43.0	27.9	35.1	8.4	5.0	31.4	47.1	1,734	689
<5 years complete	50.7	69.9	33.1	53.4	35.4	48.6	9.1	7.6	40.7	57.3	250	217
5-9 years complete	62.9	80.1	46.7	64.5	48.3	57.4	14.4	15.0	52.8	67.5	1,265	1,383
10-11 years complete	82.6	92.4	63.1	79.9	67.4	67.7	22.1	22.2	69.5	83.0	653	582
12 or more years complete	92.3	97.7	76.4	86.6	80.6	79.8	31.1	31.6	82.8	91.0	774	959
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	79.8	89.9	63.4	76.6	65.4	67.1	23.1	22.6	69.1	80.0	2,313	2,497
No	43.4	67.3	28.0	51.7	31.1	46.8	8.6	9.5	34.3	55.6	2,363	1,332
Marital status												
Never married	68.4	83.5	49.4	69.2	53.1	61.5	17.4	19.9	56.9	72.4	984	1,358
Currently married	59.9	81.4	45.0	67.4	47.0	59.4	15.5	17.0	50.3	71.3	3,492	2,434
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	53.2	(67.5)	35.6	(53.6)	41.5	(54.5)	11.6	(16.5)	46.0	(50.3)	201	38

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	69.6	78.8	51.3	63.4	55.5	58.0	11.4	14.6	64.1	69.4	321	823
Not been away	60.8	82.9	45.1	69.1	47.5	60.6	16.1	19.0	50.6	72.1	4,356	3,006
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	70.6	78.3	52.1	63.0	55.7	61.8	9.0	15.2	63.4	69.6	136	404
Not been away	61.1	82.5	45.3	68.5	47.8	59.9	15.9	18.4	51.2	71.7	4,541	3,425
Religion												
Hindu	62.0	82.2	46.7	69.3	49.1	61.1	16.3	18.9	52.4	71.4	3,439	2,881
Muslim	63.6	85.5	44.8	68.1	47.3	60.6	12.8	14.4	52.4	77.0	619	530
Christian	71.3	72.1	52.8	62.0	58.2	54.3	25.1	20.8	63.1	64.8	166	115
Other	50.0	78.5	34.3	56.4	37.7	51.5	12.3	14.5	39.4	65.7	452	303
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	54.6	76.7	38.5	64.3	39.8	53.8	9.8	13.4	46.8	66.2	602	447
Scheduled tribe	54.9	77.5	38.5	60.8	41.9	54.9	12.9	15.2	44.6	65.5	1,249	1,054
Other backward class	61.9	83.4	45.9	69.2	48.7	61.2	16.6	18.3	51.5	73.4	2,267	1,870
Other	81.8	93.4	67.3	83.5	68.4	74.5	25.6	28.4	72.6	83.7	552	448
Total	61.4	82.0	45.5	67.9	48.1	60.1	15.7	18.0	51.5	71.5	4,676	3,830

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Age												
15-24	82.4	75.4	81.6	68.9	43.3	1,163	82.5	73.7	75.4	68.5	39.8	1,129
15-19	84.1	76.2	83.0	69.3	45.7	570	80.8	71.4	72.2	67.9	36.1	555
20-24	80.8	74.6	80.2	68.5	41.1	593	84.1	75.9	78.6	69.2	43.3	574
25-29	84.0	72.7	79.7	67.9	41.8	510	79.8	74.2	73.6	67.6	36.5	517
30-39	81.1	72.5	74.4	71.2	40.6	711	83.0	75.3	76.7	66.7	40.0	843
40-49	80.7	72.9	80.5	71.4	45.0	489	83.1	74.2	76.2	68.7	39.3	652
Residence												
Urban	87.3	82.4	88.4	66.0	46.3	1,099	88.4	83.3	84.6	66.7	46.3	1,077
Rural	78.8	68.5	73.6	72.0	40.4	1,773	79.1	69.6	71.0	68.6	35.5	2,064
Schooling												
No schooling	75.8	65.1	68.6	72.0	39.6	697	70.6	64.6	63.5	69.6	30.1	406
<5 years complete	80.9	64.1	74.5	79.6	40.8	127	78.8	66.1	60.7	70.1	30.8	152
5-9 years complete	80.2	72.7	79.2	73.0	43.9	795	80.3	69.6	71.3	65.8	33.2	1,108
10-11 years complete	85.0	77.7	82.3	64.6	40.4	539	85.1	78.1	79.9	70.9	45.7	538
12 or more years complete	88.3	82.3	88.2	65.9	46.4	715	88.7	83.3	86.1	67.6	47.8	937
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	85.2	78.6	84.9	68.4	44.7	1,847	86.0	79.3	80.1	66.5	42.0	2,245
No	76.5	65.1	69.2	72.1	38.9	1,026	73.2	61.9	64.4	71.6	32.1	896
Marital status												
Never married	86.1	78.7	86.1	67.9	45.7	673	82.8	75.0	76.6	69.6	41.4	1,134
Currently married	80.9	72.5	77.4	70.0	41.8	2,092	82.1	74.1	75.2	66.9	38.2	1,982
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	79.3	67.6	72.3	75.9	41.6	107	*	*	*	*	*	26

Continued...

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Religion												
Hindu	82.0	74.4	79.4	70.7	43.4	2,134	82.8	74.5	75.7	68.4	39.7	2,367
Muslim	79.6	72.6	76.8	63.7	36.8	394	80.2	74.6	75.6	67.8	39.7	453
Christian	89.4	74.7	81.5	77.2	53.6	118	82.2	78.9	81.9	71.9	50.9	83
Other	83.6	69.9	80.9	66.8	40.1	226	81.2	70.0	72.7	62.0	29.6	238
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	73.6	65.9	73.9	74.5	35.8	328	78.0	71.7	76.3	57.8	26.4	343
Scheduled tribe	80.7	69.7	75.7	73.5	45.6	685	77.3	68.7	68.2	69.5	35.2	817
Other backward class	83.6	76.2	80.3	68.9	44.1	1,404	84.2	75.5	76.8	68.9	41.4	1,559
Other	85.4	78.1	85.3	62.8	38.3	452	88.6	83.5	85.3	68.9	49.3	418
Total	82.1	73.8	79.3	69.7	42.7	2,872	82.3	74.3	75.6	67.9	39.2	3,141

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.0
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	6.7	0.4	3.0	4.3	0.6	2.1	5.0	0.5	2.3
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	591	829	1,420	1,655	2,423	4,078	2,246	3,252	5,498
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	(23.5)	*	(24.2)	15.5	*	16.6	18.4	*	19.1
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	40	3	43	72	14	86	112	17	129
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.3	2.9	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	632	925	1,557	1,757	2,719	4,477	2,389	3,645	6,034
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.8	na	na	1.1	na	na	1.0	na	na
Number of men	1,160	na	na	2,670	na	na	3,830	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	*	na	na	(24.5)	na	na	(23.0)	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	9	na	na	29	na	na	38	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	14.1	na	na	7.3	na	na	8.9	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	261	na	na	903	na	na	1,164	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	7.1	8.4	7.8	2.6	4.5	3.7	4.0	5.6	4.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.1	5.6	4.0	2.2	4.4	3.4	2.2	4.7	3.6
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	44.7	40.3	42.4	47.6	49.0	48.4	46.8	46.5	46.6
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.5	4.3	3.9	5.3	6.9	6.2	4.8	6.3	5.6
Number of respondents	1,160	1,328	2,487	2,670	3,349	6,019	3,830	4,676	8,506
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	85.3	93.4	89.4	75.0	88.8	82.8	77.9	90.0	84.5
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	518	536	1,054	1,272	1,641	2,913	1,790	2,177	3,967

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	22.3	26.5	24.6	16.4	12.7	14.3	18.2	16.6	17.3
Percentage who know a condom source	73.4	48.9	60.1	60.1	35.8	46.3	64.1	39.5	50.3
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	14.8	27.5	21.7	31.0	58.7	46.8	26.1	50.0	39.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.9	5.2	3.4	0.8	4.2	2.7
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	4.3	5.1	4.7	1.3	4.4	3.0	2.2	4.6	3.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.5
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	47.0	40.8	43.6	46.3	50.5	48.7	46.5	47.8	47.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.3	3.2	3.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.6
Number age 15-24	417	492	909	959	1,277	2,236	1,376	1,769	3,145
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	87.1	92.9	90.0	76.2	89.1	83.9	79.5	90.0	85.5
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	196	201	397	444	644	1,089	640	845	1,485
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	27.4	19.3	21.8	7.0	18.2	15.1	10.5	18.4	16.2
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	62	141	203	299	763	1,062	361	904	1,265
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	(38.6)	1.2	11.1	18.8	1.2	5.6	22.1	1.2	6.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	47	130	178	232	706	938	279	836	1,116
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	*	*	10.3	*	14.6	15.9	*	19.4
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	18	2	20	44	9	52	62	10	72
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	92.2	98.5	95.2	89.3	95.6	91.9	90.3	96.8	93.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	4.7	0.4	2.7	5.8	3.2	4.7	5.4	2.1	3.9
Number never married	385	356	741	738	537	1,276	1,123	894	2,017

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	112	93	15,126
Male	183	183	15,787
Age			
< 15	29	29	8,365
15-59	149	135	19,722
60 +	491	491	2,826
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	208	208	14,275
Other fuel	97	80	16,638
Total	148	139	30,913
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	223	208	46,597
Male	552	531	46,587
Age			
< 15	61	52	32,081
15-59	436	418	51,775
60 +	1,243	1,192	9,327
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	400	382	87,160
Other fuel	208	181	6,023
Total	387	369	93,183
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	196	180	61,722
Male	459	443	62,374
Age			
< 15	54	47	40,446
15-59	357	340	71,497
60 +	1,068	1,029	12,153
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	373	358	101,435
Other fuel	127	107	22,661
Total	328	312	124,096

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	89.6	5,589	52.2	55.9	91.3	9.4	5,005	84.1	719	59.7	56.1	94.0	17.4	605
20-34	89.6	14,225	49.0	55.2	91.9	8.9	12,746	91.2	1,751	62.7	61.2	94.6	16.0	1,597
35-49	87.5	9,232	43.0	51.3	90.9	8.5	8,078	89.3	1,360	61.7	62.4	94.3	18.0	1,214
Residence														
Urban	96.2	7,984	61.5	63.4	94.9	7.6	7,683	92.0	1,160	71.2	61.0	97.1	16.8	1,067
Rural	86.2	21,062	41.9	50.2	90.1	9.4	18,146	88.0	2,670	57.5	60.6	93.1	17.1	2,349
Schooling														
No schooling	82.0	10,905	31.4	42.3	88.0	8.8	8,947	82.5	689	47.9	56.3	91.9	19.8	568
<5 years complete	88.6	1,649	38.0	47.1	89.9	8.6	1,460	83.3	217	45.2	48.4	94.0	16.2	181
5-9 years complete	90.9	8,164	48.1	54.8	91.9	9.0	7,420	89.3	1,383	57.0	57.8	93.5	17.9	1,236
10-11 years complete	95.0	3,815	61.0	64.0	94.6	8.8	3,626	91.6	582	66.2	63.5	95.9	15.9	533
12 or more years complete	97.0	4,512	72.8	71.4	96.0	8.9	4,377	93.6	959	77.9	68.4	96.3	14.7	898
Religion														
Hindu	89.1	21,303	48.5	54.4	91.5	9.0	18,985	89.9	2,881	61.7	60.3	94.5	17.7	2,590
Muslim	92.0	4,179	50.5	55.9	92.1	9.8	3,843	89.6	530	63.8	56.9	96.0	11.7	475
Christian	87.5	988	54.8	60.8	92.2	6.3	864	81.8	115	59.8	76.7	88.0	14.7	94
Other	83.0	2,576	32.9	46.3	89.9	7.3	2,138	84.6	303	59.4	66.4	92.6	19.8	256
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	86.5	3,873	44.1	52.0	89.9	6.4	3,350	90.8	447	55.3	64.2	95.3	26.9	406
Scheduled tribe	84.2	7,563	39.1	48.0	90.0	10.3	6,368	84.5	1,054	55.2	61.4	93.1	20.8	891
Other backward class	90.9	14,198	49.4	55.9	92.1	9.2	12,909	90.5	1,870	63.4	59.7	94.1	14.4	1,692
Other	94.1	3,329	62.8	62.1	94.0	7.6	3,131	93.3	448	76.6	60.3	97.5	10.0	418
Don't know	86.9	82	24.2	34.5	76.3	0.0	71	*	11	*	*	*	*	9
Total	88.9	29,046	47.7	54.1	91.5	8.9	25,830	89.2	3,830	61.8	60.7	94.4	17.0	3,416

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	7.2	5,589	6.7	719
20-24	7.0	5,320	8.2	657
25-34	7.1	8,906	8.1	1,094
35-49	10.0	9,232	10.3	1,360
Residence				
Urban	7.1	7,984	4.4	1,160
Rural	8.4	21,062	10.4	2,670
Schooling				
No schooling	8.2	10,905	6.9	689
<5 years complete	8.5	1,649	8.2	217
5-9 years complete	7.6	8,164	8.9	1,383
10-11 years complete	8.0	3,815	10.3	582
12 or more years complete	8.3	4,512	8.6	959
Religion				
Hindu	8.5	21,303	7.8	2,881
Muslim	7.7	4,179	11.7	530
Christian	7.3	988	11.4	115
Other	5.0	2,576	9.5	303
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	8.7	3,873	8.0	447
Scheduled tribe	7.4	7,563	8.0	1,054
Other backward class	7.6	14,198	9.2	1,870
Other	10.5	3,329	8.4	448
Don't know	6.8	82	*	11
Total age 15-49	8.0	29,046	8.6	3,830
Age 50-54	na	na	15.4	239
Total age 15-54	na	na	9.0	4,069

na = Not applicable

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	28.9	28.1	28.3
Government/municipal hospital	18.2	7.5	10.2
Government dispensary	1.1	0.3	0.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	0.5	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	5.5	14.7	12.3
PHC/additional PHC	1.8	3.8	3.3
Sub-centre	0.1	1.2	0.9
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other public health sector	1.2	0.1	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.7	0.3	0.4
Private health sector	67.0	59.0	61.0
Private hospital	13.1	8.4	9.6
Private doctor/clinic	48.8	43.3	44.8
Private paramedic	0.7	1.3	1.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Traditional healer	1.8	4.1	3.5
Pharmacy/drugstore	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other private health sector	1.3	0.5	0.7
Other source	3.5	12.6	10.2
Shop	0.2	0.2	0.2
Home treatment	0.1	0.3	0.3
Other	3.2	12.0	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	13.7	13.2	13.3
Number of households	6,622	19,101	25,723
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	28.0	1.1	8.2
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	15.9	1.6	5.4
State health insurance scheme	2.5	2.7	2.7
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	26.8	93.2	75.6
Community health insurance programme	1.5	0.2	0.6
Other health insurance through employer	10.6	0.3	3.1
Medical reimbursement from employer	8.3	0.3	2.4
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	4.5	0.4	1.5
Other	3.7	0.3	1.2
Number of households	904	2,519	3,423

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, *unani*, *siddha* and homeopathy

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of women	Number of men per 100,000					Number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	
Age												
15-19	121	174	140	155	56	5,589	1,084	682	268	927	948	719
20-34	264	447	751	473	30	14,225	1,968	1,216	526	1,611	1,376	1,751
35-49	1,592	1,267	2,198	1,286	59	9,232	2,845	2,005	1,199	2,197	1,545	1,360
Residence												
Urban	1,291	739	2,619	719	11	7,984	1,542	833	480	636	178	1,160
Rural	419	623	515	652	57	21,062	2,362	1,640	820	2,149	1,867	2,670
Schooling												
No schooling	544	824	666	721	41	10,905	827	1,838	526	1,480	1,105	689
<5 years complete	684	1,039	1,459	1,478	71	1,649	1,679	1,620	0	2,161	1,470	217
5-9 years complete	727	590	1,033	601	46	8,164	2,551	1,288	737	2,080	1,734	1,383
10-11 years complete	453	463	1,148	622	76	3,815	907	674	607	638	540	582
12 or more years complete	976	386	2,054	417	13	4,512	3,237	1,621	1,053	1,813	1,460	959
Marital status												
Never married	202	269	271	250	31	6,272	1,293	916	488	1,014	883	1,358
Currently married	782	739	1,278	770	50	21,650	2,586	1,645	856	2,036	1,622	2,434
Widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted	843	1,203	2,115	1,096	0	1,124	(1171)	(2560)	(0)	(3724)	(1171)	38
Religion												
Hindu	575	677	1,018	731	48	21,303	2,281	1,380	678	1,730	1,389	2,881
Muslim	1,374	728	1,733	651	48	4,179	1,712	1,724	974	1,164	954	530
Christian	681	695	1,546	411	67	988	2,420	2,015	1,062	3,876	2,448	115
Other	183	340	505	296	0	2,576	1,108	738	503	1,399	1,329	303

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	587	625	708	800	67	3,873	2,161	1,319	511	2,784	1,989	447
Scheduled tribe	354	515	636	258	57	7,563	1,328	1,322	380	1,417	1,086	1,054
Other backward class	657	669	1,062	797	28	14,198	2,328	1,406	801	1,526	1,418	1,870
Other	1,438	965	2,743	932	61	3,329	3,073	1,441	1,379	1,973	1,131	448
Don't know	770	0	0	0	0	82	*	*	*	*	*	11
Total age 15-49	659	655	1,093	670	44	29,046	2,114	1,396	717	1,691	1,356	3,830
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,275	2,318	598	1,926	299	239
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,300	1,450	710	1,704	1,293	4,069

Note: na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	1.9	1.5	2.7	5,589
20-24	6.7	3.6	3.4	5,320
25-34	13.0	5.1	4.3	8,906
35-49	15.5	5.3	5.2	9,232
Residence				
Urban	12.0	5.0	5.8	7,984
Rural	9.9	3.9	3.5	21,062
Schooling				
No schooling	12.2	3.9	3.6	10,905
<5 years complete	13.3	5.6	4.1	1,649
5-9 years complete	9.9	4.1	3.6	8,164
10-11 years complete	8.8	4.2	4.6	3,815
12 or more years complete	7.8	4.6	5.9	4,512
Religion				
Hindu	11.3	4.3	4.1	21,303
Muslim	11.7	4.6	5.0	4,179
Christian	5.9	5.5	6.7	988
Other	3.6	2.1	1.9	2,576
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	10.5	3.7	4.1	3,873
Scheduled tribe	6.1	3.6	2.7	7,563
Other backward class	12.1	4.3	4.4	14,198
Other	13.5	5.6	6.5	3,329
Don't know	2.2	3.1	4.2	82
Total	10.5	4.2	4.1	29,046

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	2.9	79.0	19.2	1.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	0.9	5,458
20-24	4.4	73.2	23.5	2.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	0.9	5,249
25-29	6.4	64.4	30.3	4.2	0.6	0.5	100.0	0.6	4,735
30-34	8.5	56.2	36.3	5.8	1.1	0.5	100.0	0.5	4,012
35-39	12.7	49.4	39.4	8.2	2.1	0.9	100.0	0.6	3,523
40-44	17.3	42.0	42.3	11.6	2.7	1.4	100.0	0.5	2,857
45-49	22.6	38.4	41.0	14.8	3.8	2.0	100.0	0.8	2,687
Residence									
Urban	9.9	61.3	30.4	6.5	1.3	0.6	100.0	0.8	7,765
Rural	8.8	61.1	31.4	5.6	1.2	0.8	100.0	0.7	20,757
Schooling									
No schooling	11.9	51.9	37.4	7.8	1.8	1.1	100.0	0.6	10,745
<5 years complete	10.0	56.9	34.2	6.3	1.6	1.0	100.0	0.6	1,633
5-9 years complete	7.8	65.1	28.6	4.8	1.0	0.5	100.0	0.9	8,030
10-11 years complete	6.1	71.0	24.2	3.9	0.7	0.3	100.0	0.9	3,749
12 or more years complete	6.6	69.6	24.9	4.3	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.7	4,364
Religion									
Hindu	9.0	61.4	30.9	5.8	1.2	0.7	100.0	0.7	20,934
Muslim	8.9	62.1	30.5	5.6	1.1	0.6	100.0	0.9	4,095
Christian	9.1	57.8	33.8	5.2	2.2	1.0	100.0	0.1	966
Other	10.1	58.5	32.4	6.5	1.6	1.0	100.0	0.6	2,527
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	9.2	61.0	30.8	6.2	1.0	1.0	100.0	0.5	3,811
Scheduled tribe	9.9	57.9	33.2	6.3	1.5	1.1	100.0	0.6	7,414
Other backward class	8.5	63.0	29.9	5.4	1.1	0.6	100.0	0.9	13,981
Other	9.4	60.7	31.5	6.1	1.4	0.4	100.0	0.8	3,234
Don't know	14.0	53.9	32.8	12.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	82
Total	9.1	61.1	31.1	5.8	1.2	0.7	100.0	0.7	28,522

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	3.3	65.1	32.7	1.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	0.9	692
20-24	7.5	52.3	41.1	6.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	0.5	635
25-29	10.3	47.3	43.2	8.1	0.9	0.5	100.0	0.7	575
30-34	14.6	35.5	50.4	11.3	1.8	1.0	100.0	0.4	487
35-39	17.8	32.6	50.5	12.1	3.2	1.6	100.0	0.5	501
40-44	25.5	31.1	45.9	16.6	4.8	1.5	100.0	0.9	426
45-49	23.3	29.1	48.4	15.7	5.0	1.8	100.0	0.2	385
Residence									
Urban	15.6	40.4	45.6	10.5	2.5	1.0	100.0	0.5	1,097
Rural	12.2	45.8	42.8	8.7	1.8	0.9	100.0	0.7	2,604
Schooling									
No schooling	15.0	38.8	47.1	10.0	3.3	0.8	100.0	0.5	666
<5 years complete	19.5	36.3	44.6	15.9	1.8	1.4	100.0	0.4	213
5-9 years complete	11.4	49.3	40.2	7.4	2.3	0.8	100.0	0.7	1,354
10-11 years complete	10.6	49.3	41.0	7.6	1.2	1.1	100.0	0.3	555
12 or more years complete	14.7	39.4	47.6	10.9	1.1	0.9	100.0	0.9	913
Religion									
Hindu	13.3	43.3	44.6	9.4	1.8	1.0	100.0	0.6	2,793
Muslim	11.9	50.0	39.3	7.8	2.4	0.5	100.0	0.8	505
Christian	16.1	40.9	43.0	10.5	4.9	0.7	100.0	0.0	110
Other	13.4	44.0	42.8	10.5	2.3	0.5	100.0	0.2	293

Continued...

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men—*Continued*

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	17.8	46.0	38.2	11.0	2.4	2.4	100.0	1.3	430
Scheduled tribe	13.3	40.5	46.7	9.9	2.2	0.7	100.0	0.3	1,028
Other backward class	11.9	46.4	42.7	8.4	2.0	0.5	100.0	0.6	1,800
Other	13.8	42.3	45.5	9.5	1.1	1.6	100.0	0.9	432
Total age 15-49	13.2	44.2	43.6	9.3	2.0	0.9	100.0	0.6	3,701
Age 50-54	24.4	27.4	49.2	15.9	5.0	2.6	100.0	0.5	236
Total age 15-54	13.9	43.2	44.0	9.7	2.2	1.0	100.0	0.6	3,937

Note: Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP =Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.8	1.3	0.9	100.0	5,433
20-24	97.1	2.1	0.8	100.0	5,215
25-29	96.3	2.4	1.2	100.0	4,717
30-34	95.4	2.9	1.7	100.0	4,001
35-39	93.3	3.6	3.1	100.0	3,507
40-44	91.6	4.4	4.0	100.0	2,851
45-49	89.4	5.1	5.5	100.0	2,679
Residence					
Urban	93.8	2.9	3.2	100.0	7,694
Rural	95.6	2.8	1.6	100.0	20,709
Schooling					
No schooling	94.4	3.3	2.3	100.0	10,718
<5 years complete	94.8	2.6	2.6	100.0	1,621
5-9 years complete	95.5	2.5	2.0	100.0	8,002
10-11 years complete	96.0	2.5	1.5	100.0	3,727
12 or more years complete	95.5	2.6	1.9	100.0	4,334
Religion					
Hindu	95.1	2.9	2.0	100.0	20,882
Muslim	94.3	2.8	2.9	100.0	4,033
Christian	95.4	2.5	2.2	100.0	965
Other	96.6	2.2	1.2	100.0	2,522
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	95.4	2.7	1.8	100.0	3,800
Scheduled tribe	96.2	2.2	1.6	100.0	7,408
Other backward class	94.7	3.1	2.2	100.0	13,907
Other	93.9	3.3	2.8	100.0	3,206
Don't know	96.6	0.0	3.4	100.0	82
Total	95.1	2.8	2.1	100.0	28,402

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	96.5	2.5	1.0	100.0	686
20-24	95.0	3.4	1.6	100.0	628
25-29	95.2	2.0	2.9	100.0	575
30-34	92.4	5.0	2.6	100.0	487
35-39	91.0	4.7	4.3	100.0	501
40-44	85.9	7.5	6.6	100.0	422
45-49	84.7	7.9	7.4	100.0	383
Residence					
Urban	91.2	5.2	3.6	100.0	1,092
Rural	92.8	4.0	3.2	100.0	2,590
Schooling					
No schooling	92.5	3.8	3.6	100.0	665
<5 years complete	92.4	5.2	2.4	100.0	213
5-9 years complete	91.6	5.1	3.2	100.0	1,347
10-11 years complete	93.5	3.4	3.1	100.0	553
12 or more years complete	92.3	3.9	3.8	100.0	906
Religion					
Hindu	91.9	4.5	3.6	100.0	2,782
Muslim	95.1	3.3	1.6	100.0	502
Christian	90.0	6.1	3.9	100.0	110
Other	92.1	4.4	3.5	100.0	289
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	92.9	4.0	3.0	100.0	430
Scheduled tribe	92.4	4.0	3.6	100.0	1,024
Other backward class	91.9	4.9	3.2	100.0	1,790
Other	92.7	3.2	4.0	100.0	428
Total age 15-49	92.3	4.3	3.4	100.0	3,683
Age 50-54	83.1	6.9	10.0	100.0	236
Total age 15-54	91.7	4.5	3.8	100.0	3,919

Note: Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	11.6	12.5
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.5	5.7	5.1
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	3.5	3.2
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.4	1.3
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.6	11.8	12.1
Uses <i>khaini</i>	2.2	5.5	4.6	31.9	39.7	37.3
Uses snuff	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1
Uses any type of tobacco	3.3	6.7	5.8	44.5	50.3	48.6
Drinks alcohol	0.6	5.5	4.1	33.2	42.0	39.3
Number of respondents	7,984	21,062	29,046	1,160	2,670	3,830
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	(6.2)	(5.4)	16.0	23.0	20.7
1-2	*	(41.7)	(44.3)	48.3	42.7	44.5
3-5	*	(34.3)	(30.0)	17.6	18.5	18.2
6-9	*	(11.7)	(15.1)	2.4	5.0	4.2
10 or more	*	(6.0)	(5.2)	15.7	9.6	11.6
Don't know	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	1.2	0.8
Total	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	4	27	31	186	401	587
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	26.3	24.4	24.4	14.7	14.4	14.5
About once a week	33.5	45.7	45.2	25.1	36.8	33.8
Less than once a week	40.3	29.9	30.3	60.2	48.9	51.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	51	1,150	1,201	385	1,121	1,505

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	71.4	10.0	40.9	1.9	0.5	0.2	51.9	5,589
20-24	75.1	10.3	35.7	2.0	0.7	0.1	47.2	5,320
Residence								
Urban	51.6	16.0	60.5	2.6	0.6	0.1	77.2	2,941
Rural	81.1	8.0	30.2	1.7	0.6	0.2	39.4	7,968
Schooling								
No schooling	92.7	3.9	12.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	16.7	1,517
<5 years complete	88.6	5.9	13.9	0.7	1.4	0.4	20.4	426
5-9 years complete	80.6	8.2	30.7	1.5	0.7	0.3	39.9	4,162
10-11 years complete	66.7	13.4	48.9	1.7	0.5	0.1	63.2	2,357
12 or more years complete	51.9	15.0	61.8	3.6	0.2	0.0	78.6	2,447
Religion								
Hindu	73.2	10.8	38.4	1.5	0.6	0.2	50.0	7,790
Muslim	72.6	9.6	37.0	3.4	0.4	0.1	48.9	1,795
Christian	68.1	11.4	47.3	1.6	0.0	0.2	59.4	341
Other	76.1	5.7	37.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	44.6	982
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	79.7	9.3	32.0	1.3	0.5	0.3	42.4	1,461
Scheduled tribe	78.3	7.7	33.0	1.8	0.9	0.2	41.8	2,868
Other backward class	72.8	11.0	39.0	2.1	0.5	0.2	51.1	5,416
Other	52.9	13.4	57.8	2.1	0.5	0.0	72.0	1,130
Don't know	(83.6)	(16.4)	(24.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.4)	34
Total	73.2	10.2	38.4	1.9	0.6	0.2	49.6	10,909

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	21.3	910	67.1	9.2	1.4	22.2	100.0	52.0	48.0	100.0	194
20-24	24.7	859	58.7	16.3	5.1	19.9	100.0	56.9	43.1	100.0	212
25-29	29.0	769	63.8	15.7	5.4	15.1	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0	223
30-34	41.3	678	68.0	13.6	2.4	15.9	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	280
35-39	37.6	510	57.9	17.6	5.8	18.7	100.0	55.5	44.5	100.0	192
40-44	43.3	469	65.8	11.2	2.4	20.6	100.0	51.2	48.8	100.0	203
45-49	38.8	482	64.2	14.7	3.1	17.9	100.0	55.8	44.2	100.0	187
Total	31.9	4,676	63.9	14.1	3.6	18.4	100.0	54.9	45.1	100.0	1,491
MEN											
15-19	41.5	719	58.2	16.8	6.7	18.3	100.0	36.9	63.1	100.0	299
20-24	75.2	657	69.1	15.1	7.1	8.6	100.0	35.4	64.6	100.0	494
25-29	90.4	592	76.7	15.9	2.3	5.1	100.0	31.3	68.7	100.0	536
30-34	97.3	502	76.0	14.9	3.3	5.7	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0	488
35-39	97.0	517	75.0	14.7	4.5	5.8	100.0	31.9	68.1	100.0	501
40-44	99.2	445	72.5	17.4	4.7	5.4	100.0	38.7	61.3	100.0	442
45-49	97.4	398	69.6	20.2	3.6	6.5	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	388
Total	82.2	3,830	71.9	16.3	4.5	7.3	100.0	34.9	65.1	100.0	3,147

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
15-19	(61.9)	32	66.7	107	*	19	*	4	*	17	*	3
20-29	83.1	248	75.7	799	45.3	156	81.1	70	76.1	547	63.8	53
30-39	86.1	338	81.0	756	47.5	220	78.5	157	78.2	844	52.9	133
40-49	86.3	234	78.9	454	55.5	134	82.9	151	80.5	718	57.7	126
Residence												
Urban	90.4	124	78.4	606	51.7	83	73.5	71	75.5	618	36.6	68
Rural	83.3	728	77.6	1,510	47.6	446	82.1	312	79.5	1,508	61.5	248
Schooling												
No schooling	83.2	516	77.4	922	46.4	316	77.3	119	79.0	505	54.7	105
<5 years complete	82.8	53	76.3	122	(61.9)	30	(82.0)	37	78.6	157	(63.1)	32
5-9 years complete	88.5	170	79.4	545	51.7	107	82.9	139	79.0	765	57.0	112
10-11 years complete	(78.7)	43	72.1	242	(50.8)	33	(85.6)	31	78.6	258	*	22
12 or more years complete	87.5	69	81.9	285	(42.6)	44	77.4	56	76.3	440	(55.0)	45
Religion												
Hindu	84.8	618	77.3	1,612	51.3	393	77.7	291	76.8	1,638	52.6	248
Muslim	62.6	59	76.8	266	(46.6)	35	(90.1)	31	82.9	285	*	28
Christian	87.4	46	87.6	54	(55.7)	29	*	17	84.4	46	*	10
Other	91.2	129	80.9	185	29.2	71	(87.4)	42	85.0	158	(72.3)	30
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	88.7	135	81.1	296	53.7	86	82.4	62	73.4	258	(51.7)	52
Scheduled tribe	86.5	337	79.5	530	45.7	207	79.7	159	80.0	572	59.1	128
Other backward class	80.8	341	75.3	1,030	46.7	207	79.8	143	80.1	1,042	54.7	120
Other	(81.3)	39	81.0	256	*	29	*	16	71.9	245	*	15
Total	84.3	853	77.8	2,116	48.3	529	80.5	382	78.4	2,126	56.1	316

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
URBAN												
Own health care	5.1	75.5	16.8	1.8	0.8	100.0	26.5	64.6	7.7	1.2	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	3.2	77.1	15.8	2.8	1.2	100.0	15.5	79.0	4.2	1.3	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	3.3	78.3	15.6	2.3	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	7.9	72.5	15.9	2.3	1.4	100.0	24.3	68.6	6.0	1.0	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	3.7	75.3	14.7	4.7	1.6	100.0	15.6	78.8	3.9	1.6	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	4.9	73.9	16.4	3.6	1.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	7.2	73.2	16.2	2.2	1.2	100.0	24.8	67.5	6.5	1.1	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	3.6	75.7	15.0	4.2	1.5	100.0	15.6	78.9	4.0	1.5	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	4.5	75.0	16.2	3.2	1.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
na = Not applicable												

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife		Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives				Own health care	Making major household purchases			
Age											
15-19	66.6	59.0	60.9	52.7	28.1	235	*	*	*	*	20
20-24	78.0	75.3	75.7	67.0	16.5	629	89.1	90.7	83.4	3.6	230
25-29	82.6	79.3	79.4	73.7	12.6	698	93.8	94.3	90.6	2.5	416
30-39	81.9	83.6	82.8	75.1	11.2	1,122	92.5	95.0	90.0	2.4	959
40-49	82.5	82.4	83.4	75.4	10.7	808	92.6	95.1	89.8	2.0	809
Residence											
Urban	80.6	80.3	81.6	74.4	13.8	883	91.0	94.5	88.5	3.0	652
Rural	80.4	79.0	78.8	71.1	13.3	2,609	92.8	94.4	89.6	2.3	1,782
Schooling											
No schooling	80.6	80.3	79.8	72.3	12.5	1,511	92.5	92.9	88.1	2.7	570
<5 years complete	83.3	85.8	88.7	77.9	8.4	217	90.4	95.1	88.7	3.3	175
5-9 years complete	81.2	79.2	79.5	71.5	13.3	863	91.7	94.0	88.4	2.7	872
10-11 years complete	75.3	73.0	74.2	67.3	19.0	419	94.9	96.6	92.4	0.9	302
12 or more years complete	81.8	78.9	79.2	72.9	13.8	481	92.3	95.4	90.3	2.5	516
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	83.4	81.2	80.8	73.3	10.5	1,127	92.3	94.3	89.2	2.5	2,359
Employed, for cash	85.6	84.8	83.6	77.0	8.4	853	92.3	94.3	89.2	2.5	2,126
Employed, not for cash	76.3	70.0	71.9	61.7	17.2	274	92.6	94.4	89.0	2.0	233
Not employed	79.0	78.4	78.9	71.3	14.8	2,365	92.0	97.6	92.0	2.4	74

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife		Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives				Own health care	Making major household purchases			
Number of living children											
0	71.2	66.0	67.1	60.0	24.3	390	90.1	92.0	87.4	5.3	302
1-2	81.4	80.0	80.0	73.2	13.0	1,578	91.8	94.4	88.8	2.6	1,130
3-4	82.5	82.3	82.5	74.2	10.6	1,170	93.6	95.7	90.7	1.4	778
5+	79.8	81.3	81.0	72.2	12.7	354	94.0	93.3	89.3	2.0	224
Household structure ¹											
Nuclear	84.0	85.2	84.2	78.5	10.4	1,563	92.2	94.9	89.4	2.4	1,100
Non-nuclear	77.5	74.5	75.7	66.7	15.8	1,929	92.5	94.1	89.2	2.6	1,333
Religion											
Hindu	80.2	79.0	79.4	71.6	13.5	2,637	91.5	94.3	88.5	2.8	1,853
Muslim	75.5	75.9	74.0	66.8	17.3	432	96.8	95.2	93.1	1.0	311
Christian	93.9	89.8	88.5	86.3	4.4	105	93.0	96.3	90.3	1.0	67
Other	84.4	82.8	84.6	76.8	10.6	318	93.0	94.4	90.1	2.7	202
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	86.5	86.3	85.2	78.7	7.7	465	90.7	96.6	88.9	1.6	285
Scheduled tribe	83.7	82.4	82.6	75.8	11.2	885	90.6	93.7	87.3	3.1	697
Other backward class	77.3	76.2	76.6	68.1	15.7	1,735	94.0	93.9	90.3	2.5	1,175
Other	79.9	77.9	79.1	72.8	14.7	400	91.2	96.5	89.6	1.9	266
Total	80.4	79.3	79.5	71.9	13.4	3,492	92.3	94.4	89.3	2.5	2,434

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	28.7	39.0	34.2	2.0	21.3	910
20-24	37.1	40.4	39.4	3.7	28.4	859
25-29	39.4	47.0	42.5	6.1	42.8	769
30-39	42.4	44.9	43.1	6.5	50.3	1,188
40-49	51.8	54.0	43.6	7.2	57.9	951
Residence						
Urban	47.9	55.8	44.9	4.6	45.3	1,328
Rural	37.1	40.9	39.0	5.4	39.2	3,349
Schooling						
No schooling	38.7	35.0	35.7	5.7	48.3	1,734
<5 years complete	42.8	46.2	43.0	8.2	38.8	250
5-9 years complete	37.6	43.2	41.4	5.8	35.9	1,265
10-11 years complete	40.8	53.6	44.0	3.6	32.1	653
12 or more years complete	46.3	63.5	47.2	3.5	40.8	774
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	50.9	47.9	46.8	8.0	50.5	1,491
Employed, for cash	55.0	48.9	48.3	8.3	53.9	1,162
Employed, not for cash	36.1	44.4	41.6	7.2	38.4	329
Not employed	35.2	43.8	37.8	3.8	36.5	3,186
Number of living children						
0	34.3	41.7	36.9	2.2	28.0	1,395
1-2	43.8	47.4	43.7	5.4	42.7	1,663
3-4	41.6	47.2	41.8	7.7	50.9	1,241
5+	41.1	40.9	38.0	6.9	48.3	377
Household structure²						
Nuclear	40.5	45.7	38.7	5.7	45.6	2,145
Non-nuclear	39.9	44.6	42.4	4.7	37.0	2,531
Religion						
Hindu	40.2	46.0	40.7	5.0	40.5	3,439
Muslim	35.8	42.7	39.2	4.2	29.7	619
Christian	54.1	53.0	49.9	8.3	61.9	166
Other	41.2	39.1	39.7	6.6	52.3	452
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	36.7	43.4	37.1	8.7	44.7	602
Scheduled tribe	42.7	39.9	39.5	4.8	50.2	1,249
Other backward class	37.5	46.4	41.4	4.8	35.0	2,267
Other	49.0	53.5	44.7	4.1	40.0	552
Total	40.2	45.1	40.7	5.2	41.0	4,676

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 92 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	34.0	29.8	23.8	910	84.4	216	58.8	53.0	719
20-24	44.7	37.9	44.2	859	78.6	380	67.7	63.5	657
25-29	49.5	41.9	43.1	769	67.6	331	76.1	68.7	592
30-34	51.7	42.2	40.1	678	57.8	272	83.2	72.7	502
35-39	56.3	45.4	36.2	510	56.4	185	87.5	78.7	517
40-44	56.5	47.7	27.7	469	54.9	130	92.7	82.7	445
45-49	64.2	51.1	27.1	482	50.0	131	95.5	87.1	398
Residence									
Urban	49.0	38.5	53.4	1,328	82.4	709	77.4	67.8	1,160
Rural	48.8	41.7	27.9	3,349	55.4	935	78.0	71.3	2,670
Religion									
Hindu	48.0	39.4	35.4	3,439	66.9	1,218	77.3	69.9	2,881
Muslim	48.5	40.3	35.7	619	65.2	221	78.0	65.8	530
Christian	36.5	33.6	50.0	166	81.2	83	76.1	70.5	115
Other	61.0	54.4	27.3	452	62.5	124	83.2	81.3	303
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	48.0	36.1	29.6	602	50.3	178	80.0	72.8	447
Scheduled tribe	51.8	46.3	25.8	1,249	63.8	322	78.3	73.9	1,054
Other backward class	48.4	40.6	35.8	2,267	66.6	812	76.4	67.9	1,870
Other	45.5	34.3	59.7	552	80.6	330	79.8	68.5	448
Schooling									
No schooling	53.7	43.5	17.0	1,734	3.3	294	86.7	76.6	689
<5 years complete	46.6	38.4	25.8	250	8.9	64	83.0	75.5	217
5-9 years complete	46.7	39.2	33.1	1,265	61.3	418	75.5	69.2	1,383
10-11 years complete	41.2	35.6	48.9	653	93.5	320	73.9	67.4	582
12 or more years complete	48.7	42.5	70.8	774	97.2	548	76.1	67.8	959
Total age 15-49	48.9	40.8	35.2	4,676	67.1	1,645	77.8	70.3	3,830
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.7	86.9	239
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	78.8	71.2	4,069

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	13.3	15.7	9.1	17.8	12.5	16.4
She neglects the house or children	15.0	15.6	12.3	16.6	14.4	16.0
She argues with him	16.2	19.9	11.5	20.3	15.2	20.1
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	9.5	8.1	6.4	8.8	8.8	8.3
She doesn't cook properly	13.0	11.5	10.1	11.2	12.4	11.4
He suspects her of being unfaithful	14.7	20.3	11.0	19.4	13.9	20.0
She shows disrespect for in-laws	21.0	19.8	17.2	20.3	20.2	20.0
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	31.3	33.3	25.1	33.7	30.0	33.5
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	88.0	81.2	80.4	80.8	86.4	81.0
Knows her husband has sex with other women	86.9	72.0	80.7	68.8	85.6	70.9
Is tired or not in the mood	85.7	66.5	80.2	63.8	84.5	65.6
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	80.9	60.9	74.5	59.3	79.6	60.3
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	8.4	14.0	14.5	15.7	9.7	14.6
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	16.8	na	15.4	na	16.3
Refuse to give her financial support	na	8.9	na	8.2	na	8.6
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	7.7	na	7.5	na	7.6
Have sex with another woman	na	6.2	na	6.2	na	6.2
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	4.0	na	3.2	na	3.7
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	79.0	na	80.1	na	79.4
Number of respondents	3,693	2,472	984	1,358	4,676	3,830

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	28.9	37.0	74.4	58.0	73.3	910	719
20-24	27.0	37.1	81.7	58.4	74.5	859	657
25-29	28.7	32.7	82.4	62.2	77.2	769	592
30-39	33.1	32.1	79.9	62.1	77.7	1,188	1,018
40-49	30.9	29.7	80.0	60.3	80.8	951	843
Residence							
Urban	22.1	22.9	86.7	64.1	79.9	1,328	1,160
Rural	33.1	38.0	76.8	58.7	75.6	3,349	2,670
Schooling							
No schooling	37.0	36.7	75.8	52.0	77.3	1,734	689
<5 years complete	30.2	36.2	80.1	56.5	72.3	250	217
5-9 years complete	30.8	35.6	79.0	60.5	75.1	1,265	1,383
10-11 years complete	23.2	32.8	84.1	67.1	76.8	653	582
12 or more years complete	18.7	27.8	84.9	62.7	80.3	774	959
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	36.0	33.7	76.1	59.8	76.7	1,491	3,147
Employed, for cash	34.0	32.5	78.1	60.1	78.3	1,162	2,775
Employed, not for cash	43.2	41.9	68.8	57.9	64.4	329	372
Not employed	27.2	32.5	81.2	62.7	78.0	3,186	683
Marital status							
Never married	25.1	33.7	74.5	59.3	76.1	984	1,358
Currently married	31.4	33.2	81.3	60.9	77.4	3,492	2,434
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	30.1	(39.7)	74.2	(59.2)	(77.6)	201	38

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	26.4	34.9	76.7	59.0	75.1	1,395	1,671
1-2	27.9	30.2	83.2	60.4	78.1	1,663	1,150
3-4	34.8	34.2	80.1	62.8	77.8	1,241	784
5+	36.6	36.5	72.8	60.5	80.9	377	225
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	30.8	32.6	78.1	61.7	77.4	2,145	1,779
Non-nuclear	29.3	34.2	80.8	59.1	76.5	2,531	2,050
Religion							
Hindu	30.9	33.4	81.4	61.5	76.7	3,439	2,881
Muslim	28.1	34.6	72.6	61.9	77.7	619	530
Christian	20.8	30.1	77.1	59.5	71.9	166	115
Other	28.9	32.9	76.6	47.0	80.1	452	303
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	37.6	37.4	78.5	54.8	73.8	602	447
Scheduled tribe	29.7	34.1	76.6	55.5	75.9	1,249	1,054
Other backward class	29.9	33.7	80.6	63.3	77.1	2,267	1,870
Other	22.6	26.5	83.2	65.2	82.2	552	448
Total	30.0	33.5	79.6	60.3	76.9	4,676	3,830

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

² Specified reasons are: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood.

³ Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman.

⁴ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	27.2	9.4	23.4
Sexual violence only	1.2	0.4	1.0
Physical and sexual violence	7.7	0.4	6.1
Physical or sexual violence	36.0	10.2	30.6
Number of women	2,487	666	3,153
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	94.1	(0.0)	87.5
Former husband	0.3	(0.0)	0.3
Father/step-father	5.2	(31.4)	7.1
Mother/step-mother	9.2	(75.8)	13.9
Sister/brother	2.6	(30.6)	4.6
Daughter/son	0.0	(0.9)	0.1
Other relative	0.8	(1.1)	0.8
Current boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Former boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Mother in-law	0.3	(0.0)	0.3
Father in-law	0.4	(0.0)	0.4
Other in-law	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Teacher	0.6	(1.8)	0.7
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Police/soldier	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Other	0.3	(6.2)	0.7
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	867	66	932
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	95.7	*	93.5
Current/former boyfriend	0.2	*	0.2
Father/step-father	0.5	*	0.4
Brother/step-brother	1.9	*	1.8
Other relative	1.0	*	2.2
In-law	0.3	*	0.3
Priest/religious leader	0.4	*	0.4
Other	0.0	*	1.1
Number who experienced sexual violence	220	5	225

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	2.5	86
20-24	2.9	370
25-29	1.3	468
30-39	3.6	758
40-49	3.0	647
Residence		
Urban	1.5	595
Rural	3.3	1,734
Marital status		
Currently married	2.8	2,205
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3.3	116
Number of living children		
0	2.9	89
1-2	2.4	1,118
3-4	3.2	862
5+	3.6	260
Schooling		
No schooling	4.0	1,086
<5 years complete	3.7	148
5-9 years complete	1.9	540
10-11 years complete	2.0	240
12 or more years complete	0.4	314
Religion		
Hindu	2.6	1,751
Muslim	3.2	289
Christian	5.4	76
Other	3.0	214
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	4.3	323
Scheduled tribe	3.5	593
Other backward class	2.3	1,130
Other	1.7	278
Total	2.8	2,329

Note: Total includes never married women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	32.8	2.2	19.4	21.6
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	14.0	1.1	7.5	8.6
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	13.2	1.0	6.9	7.9
Slapped her	30.7	1.7	17.8	19.5
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	10.1	0.9	6.2	7.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	7.1	0.8	3.8	4.5
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	8.3	0.9	5.0	5.9
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	6.8	0.5	4.3	4.7
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.3	0.5	1.4	1.9
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.6	0.5	2.6	3.0
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	10.1	1.5	5.6	7.0
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	5.9	0.8	3.3	4.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.5	0.8	3.0	3.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	5.8	0.7	2.9	3.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	34.0	2.5	20.6	23.0
Any form of physical and sexual violence	7.1	0.6	3.8	4.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	34.7	3.1	21.4	24.5
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.3	0.3	1.2	1.5
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.4	0.3	1.6	1.9
Number of ever-married women	2,487	2,487	2,487	2,487

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	12.9	27.7	10.2	27.7	28.9	146
20-24	11.9	30.1	8.6	30.8	32.7	417
25-29	7.3	32.5	8.8	34.1	34.7	487
30-39	10.6	33.9	7.4	35.0	35.6	776
40-49	10.0	34.7	8.4	36.1	36.4	660
Residence						
Urban	5.6	19.2	5.5	19.7	20.3	628
Rural	11.7	37.4	9.2	38.8	39.6	1,859
Schooling						
No schooling	11.7	41.7	10.5	43.3	43.7	1,138
<5 years complete	16.7	36.4	9.0	37.8	38.2	150
5-9 years complete	9.1	29.2	8.8	30.4	32.0	588
10-11 years complete	8.2	19.8	3.5	19.8	20.5	274
12 or more years complete	5.2	18.1	3.5	18.5	19.3	336
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	8.1	27.2	5.8	28.3	28.9	1,620
Employed for cash	13.1	41.5	11.3	42.4	43.0	658
Employed not for cash	16.8	49.0	18.2	51.7	54.1	208
Marital status						
Currently married	9.7	32.2	7.8	33.3	34.1	2,360
Widowed	4.5	35.6	13.9	36.8	37.3	98
Divorced/separated/deserted	(64.8)	(76.6)	(34.1)	(76.6)	(77.9)	29
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	9.5	32.0	7.6	33.2	34.0	2,331
0-4 years	9.3	23.1	7.8	23.8	25.6	448
5-9 years	9.5	36.0	9.4	37.1	37.7	422
10+ years	9.5	33.6	7.1	35.1	35.5	1,461
Married more than once	(30.3)	(45.5)	(18.4)	(48.8)	(51.2)	35
Number of living children						
0	12.6	25.9	8.2	26.5	27.1	250
1-2	9.7	27.9	8.0	29.0	30.4	1,114
3-4	9.8	38.5	8.1	39.7	39.9	862
5+	10.8	41.7	10.5	43.6	43.7	260
Household structure²						
Nuclear	9.6	35.4	8.8	35.9	36.4	1,105
Non-nuclear	10.6	30.8	7.9	32.4	33.4	1,381
Religion						
Hindu	10.5	34.4	8.9	35.6	36.4	1,878
Muslim	11.0	25.2	6.4	26.5	27.1	302
Christian	12.2	33.1	8.3	35.7	35.7	80
Other	5.6	29.5	5.7	30.0	30.9	226

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	12.3	40.5	11.9	42.4	42.5	340
Scheduled tribe	9.1	32.4	8.1	33.3	33.9	638
Other backward class	10.4	33.8	8.2	34.9	35.9	1,205
Other	9.2	21.2	5.0	22.5	23.2	298
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	17.0	58.6	17.1	60.4	60.7	489
No	7.8	24.8	5.5	25.8	26.8	1,875
Don't know	18.8	52.0	15.9	53.2	53.2	122
Total	10.1	32.8	8.3	34.0	34.7	2,487

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	11.3	41.1	11.8	42.0	42.5	680
<5 years complete	10.4	46.3	8.6	47.5	48.2	156
5-9 years complete	11.2	34.6	8.4	36.5	37.0	823
10-11 years complete	9.5	29.2	7.1	29.5	30.2	307
12 or more years complete	7.3	16.9	4.2	17.9	19.5	508
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.9	20.3	5.1	21.4	22.3	1,385
Drinks/never gets drunk	(4.3)	(29.2)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(29.2)	42
Gets drunk sometimes	13.0	46.6	11.8	47.9	48.7	853
Gets drunk often	21.5	59.9	16.8	61.3	61.8	207
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(16.5)	(25.8)	(7.8)	(30.9)	(32.5)	32
Wife is same age	6.3	38.8	0.9	39.7	44.0	48
Wife 1-4 years younger	8.9	31.6	8.0	33.1	33.7	1,116
Wife 5-9 years younger	9.3	33.1	7.9	34.1	34.8	917
Wife 10+ years younger	14.5	30.7	7.5	30.9	31.5	247
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	10.7	32.8	8.4	34.5	35.4	1,190
Wife has more schooling	10.1	30.5	6.3	31.0	31.7	418
Both have equal schooling	7.2	18.1	5.2	18.3	19.2	284
Neither attended school	10.5	41.9	11.3	42.8	43.4	581
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.2	22.7	5.5	23.5	24.5	981
1-2	9.9	35.9	7.8	37.3	37.6	883
3-4	16.9	41.7	12.9	43.5	44.3	514
5-6	33.4	56.6	16.0	56.6	58.3	109
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	13.1	32.6	9.8	33.2	34.0	308
1-2	18.6	43.8	13.0	46.5	47.9	370
3	7.1	29.5	6.2	30.5	31.1	1,682
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	9.3	28.4	7.6	29.5	30.3	1,700
1-2	12.4	43.3	6.9	44.7	46.0	366
3-4	13.0	43.9	7.4	45.4	45.6	196
5-6	13.4	45.3	13.0	45.6	46.1	94
7	8.6	34.3	19.6	36.2	36.4	130

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	4.5	29.0	1.9	29.4	29.8	205
1-2	21.5	48.7	13.7	49.8	51.0	275
3	9.2	31.0	8.2	32.3	33.0	2,006
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	20.4	45.7	15.5	47.5	48.1	430
Sometimes	8.4	31.8	7.8	33.0	33.7	1,712
Never	5.8	21.6	2.0	22.1	23.4	344
Total	10.1	32.8	8.3	34.0	34.7	2,487

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Currently married women only

² Behaviours include: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money

³ Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

⁴ Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

⁵ Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	24.7	2.5	7.2	5.1	27.4	816
In the past 12 months	26.1	2.1	7.7	6.4	28.4	538
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	40.7	4.3	13.9	8.2	43.2	206
In the past 12 months	36.4	2.7	13.1	7.8	39.3	146
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	24.3	2.4	6.9	4.9	26.8	845
In the past 12 months	25.4	2.0	7.4	6.0	27.6	573
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	45.4	5.0	16.2	9.6	48.3	177
In the past 12 months	42.9	3.5	16.8	10.3	46.7	111

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	74.5	(81.6)	71.2	73.5	(81.0)	74.0
Never sought help but told someone	11.2	(17.6)	5.1	10.1	(10.9)	10.1
Sought help	14.4	(0.9)	23.7	16.4	(8.1)	15.8
Don't know/missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	739	31	194	896	68	964
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	52.8	nc	(58.3)	52.7	*	54.4
Husband's family	52.9	nc	(52.0)	54.7	*	52.7
Current/former husband	0.0	nc	(1.9)	0.6	*	0.6
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	nc	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Friend	13.7	nc	(10.5)	13.2	*	12.7
Neighbour	9.4	nc	(6.1)	8.7	*	8.4
Religious leader	3.6	nc	(2.6)	3.4	*	3.3
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	nc	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Police	0.9	nc	(0.6)	0.8	*	0.8
Lawyer	0.9	nc	(0.6)	0.8	*	0.8
Social service organization	0.0	nc	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Other	1.9	nc	(1.9)	1.9	*	1.9
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	106	0	46	147	6	152

nc = No cases

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any proportion or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ,

m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,

y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,

x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and

f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Jharkhand, there were 1,247 clusters. Hence, 1,247 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1,247 clusters,

$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,246 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and

k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less

statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Jharkhand as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect ($DEFT$), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$); for each variable. The $DEFT$ is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Variable	Number of cases					Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)		R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.777	0.006	25,723	25,723	2.302	0.008	0.766	0.789
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.244	0.006	25,723	25,723	2.304	0.025	0.232	0.256
Using iodized salt	0.976	0.002	25,669	25,665	1.626	0.002	0.972	0.979
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1001.719	5.183	61,078	61,008	1.212	0.005	991.354	1012.085
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.387	0.003	54,161	54,012	1.574	0.009	0.380	0.393
Urban residence	0.275	0.004	29,046	29,046	1.626	0.015	0.266	0.283
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.375	0.005	29,046	29,046	1.668	0.013	0.366	0.385
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.287	0.005	29,046	29,046	1.769	0.016	0.277	0.296
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.216	0.003	29,046	29,046	1.261	0.014	0.210	0.222
Currently married	0.745	0.003	29,046	29,046	1.284	0.004	0.739	0.752
Married before age 18	0.496	0.005	23,377	23,457	1.511	0.010	0.487	0.506
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.404	0.005	21,449	21,650	1.595	0.013	0.393	0.414
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.375	0.005	21,449	21,650	1.595	0.014	0.364	0.385
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.029	0.002	21,449	21,650	1.388	0.055	0.026	0.032
Currently using pill	0.026	0.001	21,449	21,650	1.245	0.052	0.023	0.028
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.010	0.001	21,449	21,650	1.106	0.077	0.008	0.011
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.022	0.001	21,449	21,650	1.286	0.059	0.019	0.025
Currently using female sterilization	0.311	0.005	21,449	21,650	1.640	0.017	0.300	0.321
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.659	0.007	8,107	8,296	1.405	0.011	0.644	0.674
Unmet need for family planning	0.184	0.003	21,449	21,650	1.321	0.019	0.177	0.191
Want no more children	0.634	0.004	21,449	21,650	1.315	0.007	0.625	0.643
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.137	0.003	21,449	21,650	1.170	0.020	0.131	0.142
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.303	0.007	8,943	8,988	1.502	0.024	0.288	0.317
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.153	0.005	8,943	8,988	1.418	0.035	0.142	0.164
Birth registration	0.650	0.008	12,249	12,329	1.526	0.012	0.634	0.666
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.697	0.008	12,196	12,276	1.545	0.011	0.681	0.712
Institutional delivery	0.620	0.008	12,196	12,276	1.611	0.013	0.603	0.636
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.485	0.009	8,943	8,988	1.606	0.018	0.468	0.502
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.249	0.008	8,943	8,988	1.742	0.032	0.233	0.265
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.651	0.016	1,104	1,109	1.108	0.024	0.619	0.682
Children with diarrhoea	0.069	0.003	11,631	11,680	1.303	0.046	0.063	0.076
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.448	0.021	792	810	1.172	0.047	0.406	0.490
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.567	0.019	792	810	1.091	0.034	0.528	0.605
Child received BCG vaccination	0.958	0.005	2,394	2,430	1.220	0.005	0.948	0.968
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.823	0.009	2,394	2,430	1.215	0.012	0.804	0.842
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.738	0.011	2,394	2,430	1.212	0.015	0.716	0.760
Child received measles vaccination	0.826	0.010	2,394	2,430	1.239	0.012	0.807	0.845
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.563	0.012	2,394	2,430	1.165	0.021	0.540	0.587
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.619	0.012	2,394	2,430	1.253	0.020	0.594	0.644
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.540	0.008	9,955	10,000	1.432	0.015	0.524	0.556
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.453	0.006	10,805	10,834	1.236	0.014	0.440	0.465
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.290	0.006	10,805	10,834	1.279	0.020	0.278	0.302
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.478	0.006	10,805	10,834	1.165	0.012	0.466	0.490
Children with any anaemia	0.699	0.006	10,315	10,294	1.331	0.009	0.687	0.712
Women with any anaemia	0.652	0.004	28,488	28,401	1.521	0.007	0.643	0.661
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.315	0.004	26,974	26,911	1.371	0.012	0.308	0.323
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.104	0.003	26,974	26,911	1.428	0.026	0.099	0.109
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.614	0.012	4,655	4,676	1.704	0.020	0.590	0.639
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.157	0.009	4,655	4,676	1.707	0.058	0.139	0.176
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.306	0.012	3,153	3,153	1.470	0.039	0.282	0.330
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.547	0.040	81,742	81,865	1.283	0.016	2.467	2.626
Neonatal mortality	33.067	1.892	12,310	12,394	1.113	0.057	29.284	36.851
Postneonatal mortality	10.794	1.021	12,325	12,397	1.088	0.095	8.752	12.835
Infant mortality	43.861	2.111	12,315	12,401	1.102	0.048	39.639	48.083
Child mortality	11.113	1.127	12,286	12,402	1.145	0.101	8.858	13.367
Under-five mortality	54.487	2.379	12,372	12,457	1.122	0.044	49.728	59.245
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.189	0.003	53,465	53,310	1.563	0.015	0.183	0.194
Urban residence	0.303	0.009	3,820	3,830	1.269	0.031	0.284	0.322
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.180	0.008	3,820	3,830	1.358	0.047	0.163	0.197
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.402	0.012	3,820	3,830	1.501	0.030	0.379	0.426
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.354	0.008	3,820	3,830	1.093	0.024	0.338	0.371
Currently married	0.636	0.009	3,820	3,830	1.122	0.014	0.618	0.653
Married before age 21	0.385	0.012	2,444	2,454	1.195	0.031	0.361	0.408
Want no more children	0.667	0.011	2,423	2,434	1.186	0.017	0.644	0.690
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.158	0.009	2,423	2,434	1.163	0.054	0.141	0.176
Men with any anaemia	0.299	0.009	3,691	3,687	1.204	0.032	0.280	0.317
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.238	0.009	3,699	3,701	1.252	0.039	0.220	0.257
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.112	0.007	3,699	3,701	1.239	0.061	0.098	0.125
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.820	0.010	3,820	3,830	1.631	0.012	0.800	0.841
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.180	0.011	3,820	3,830	1.821	0.063	0.158	0.203

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.886	0.011	6,266	6,622	2.694	0.012	0.864	0.908
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.590	0.016	6,266	6,622	2.643	0.028	0.557	0.623
Using iodized salt	0.987	0.002	6,248	6,600	1.647	0.002	0.982	0.992
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	966.997	10.137	14,908	15,638	1.202	0.010	946.724	987.271
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.227	0.007	13,133	13,738	1.984	0.033	0.212	0.242
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.467	0.011	5,091	5,387	1.616	0.024	0.444	0.489
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.425	0.011	5,091	5,387	1.609	0.026	0.403	0.448
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.041	0.004	5,091	5,387	1.404	0.095	0.033	0.049
Currently using pill	0.033	0.003	5,091	5,387	1.252	0.096	0.026	0.039
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.013	0.002	5,091	5,387	1.187	0.147	0.009	0.016
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.045	0.004	5,091	5,387	1.270	0.082	0.038	0.053
Currently using female sterilization	0.327	0.011	5,091	5,387	1.679	0.034	0.305	0.349
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.517	0.018	2,236	2,351	1.661	0.034	0.482	0.552
Unmet need for family planning	0.161	0.007	5,091	5,387	1.337	0.043	0.148	0.175
Want no more children	0.677	0.009	5,091	5,387	1.401	0.014	0.658	0.695
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.521	0.019	1,757	1,813	1.542	0.036	0.484	0.558
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.269	0.015	1,757	1,813	1.430	0.057	0.238	0.299
Birth registration	0.777	0.013	2,322	2,359	1.212	0.016	0.752	0.802
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.869	0.012	2,270	2,323	1.371	0.013	0.846	0.892
Institutional delivery	0.816	0.013	2,270	2,323	1.318	0.016	0.791	0.842
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.602	0.017	1,757	1,813	1.435	0.028	0.568	0.636
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.259	0.017	1,757	1,813	1.636	0.067	0.225	0.294
Children with diarrhoea	0.061	0.006	2,188	2,239	1.155	0.104	0.048	0.074
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.491	0.053	140	137	1.160	0.108	0.385	0.598
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.614	0.047	140	137	1.069	0.077	0.520	0.709
Child received BCG vaccination	0.987	0.005	417	438	0.960	0.005	0.976	0.998
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.871	0.021	417	438	1.250	0.024	0.830	0.912
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.799	0.023	417	438	1.184	0.029	0.752	0.845
Child received measles vaccination	0.854	0.021	417	438	1.233	0.025	0.812	0.897
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.647	0.028	417	438	1.200	0.044	0.591	0.704
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.670	0.029	417	438	1.272	0.044	0.611	0.729
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.502	0.019	1,867	1,910	1.439	0.037	0.465	0.540
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.337	0.013	2,042	2,052	1.179	0.039	0.310	0.363
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.268	0.013	2,042	2,052	1.200	0.047	0.242	0.293
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.393	0.014	2,042	2,052	1.189	0.036	0.365	0.421
Children with any anaemia	0.632	0.015	1,937	1,939	1.277	0.024	0.602	0.662
Women with any anaemia	0.596	0.009	7,323	7,694	1.540	0.015	0.578	0.614
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.216	0.007	7,093	7,484	1.374	0.031	0.203	0.230
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.218	0.007	7,093	7,484	1.457	0.033	0.204	0.232
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.828	0.015	1,258	1,328	1.418	0.018	0.798	0.858
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.260	0.022	1,258	1,328	1.740	0.083	0.217	0.303
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.775	0.063	21,302	22,523	1.387	0.035	1.650	1.901
Neonatal mortality	25.386	3.623	2,299	2,355	1.029	0.143	18.139	32.633
Postneonatal mortality	8.280	2.157	2,304	2,360	1.098	0.260	3.966	12.594
Infant mortality	33.666	3.920	2,300	2,355	0.975	0.116	25.827	41.505
Child mortality	4.647	1.783	2,290	2,369	1.229	0.384	1.082	8.212
Under-five mortality	38.157	4.267	2,307	2,361	1.021	0.112	29.623	46.690
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.096	0.005	13,420	14,105	1.592	0.047	0.087	0.105
Want no more children	0.718	0.018	612	652	0.971	0.025	0.682	0.753
Men with any anaemia	0.225	0.016	1,022	1,092	1.140	0.070	0.193	0.256
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.194	0.014	1,027	1,099	1.090	0.073	0.166	0.223
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.197	0.017	1,027	1,099	1.270	0.086	0.163	0.232
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.929	0.011	1,078	1,160	1.357	0.011	0.908	0.950
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.254	0.024	1,078	1,160	1.814	0.095	0.206	0.302

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Jharkhand, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.740	0.007	19,457	19,101	2.257	0.010	0.726	0.754
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.124	0.006	19,457	19,101	2.567	0.049	0.112	0.136
Using iodized salt	0.972	0.002	19,421	19,064	1.632	0.002	0.968	0.975
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1013.687	6.025	46,170	45,370	1.214	0.006	1001.638	1025.736
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.441	0.004	41,028	40,275	1.546	0.008	0.434	0.449
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.383	0.006	16,358	16,263	1.592	0.016	0.371	0.395
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.358	0.006	16,358	16,263	1.590	0.017	0.346	0.370
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.025	0.002	16,358	16,263	1.380	0.067	0.022	0.029
Currently using pill	0.024	0.001	16,358	16,263	1.241	0.063	0.021	0.026
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.009	0.001	16,358	16,263	1.058	0.089	0.007	0.010
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.014	0.001	16,358	16,263	1.286	0.084	0.012	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.305	0.006	16,358	16,263	1.623	0.019	0.293	0.317
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.715	0.008	5,871	5,945	1.313	0.011	0.700	0.731
Unmet need for family planning	0.191	0.004	16,358	16,263	1.320	0.021	0.183	0.199
Want no more children	0.620	0.005	16,358	16,263	1.294	0.008	0.610	0.630
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.248	0.008	7,186	7,175	1.530	0.031	0.232	0.263
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.124	0.006	7,186	7,175	1.430	0.045	0.112	0.135
Birth registration	0.619	0.009	9,927	9,970	1.580	0.015	0.601	0.638
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.656	0.009	9,926	9,953	1.585	0.014	0.639	0.674
Institutional delivery	0.574	0.010	9,926	9,953	1.670	0.017	0.555	0.593
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.455	0.010	7,186	7,175	1.652	0.021	0.436	0.474
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.247	0.009	7,186	7,175	1.773	0.036	0.229	0.265
Children with diarrhoea	0.071	0.004	9,443	9,441	1.336	0.051	0.064	0.079
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.439	0.023	652	674	1.173	0.052	0.394	0.485
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.557	0.021	652	674	1.094	0.038	0.515	0.599
Child received BCG vaccination	0.951	0.006	1,977	1,992	1.244	0.006	0.939	0.963
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.813	0.011	1,977	1,992	1.213	0.013	0.792	0.834
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.724	0.012	1,977	1,992	1.219	0.017	0.700	0.749
Child received measles vaccination	0.820	0.011	1,977	1,992	1.245	0.013	0.798	0.841
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.545	0.013	1,977	1,992	1.164	0.024	0.519	0.571
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.607	0.014	1,977	1,992	1.252	0.023	0.580	0.635
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.549	0.009	8,088	8,090	1.434	0.016	0.532	0.567
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.480	0.007	8,763	8,782	1.264	0.015	0.466	0.494
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.295	0.007	8,763	8,782	1.303	0.022	0.282	0.308
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.498	0.007	8,763	8,782	1.172	0.013	0.485	0.511
Children with any anaemia	0.715	0.007	8,378	8,356	1.350	0.010	0.701	0.728
Women with any anaemia	0.673	0.005	21,165	20,707	1.510	0.007	0.663	0.683
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.354	0.005	19,881	19,427	1.378	0.013	0.344	0.363
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.060	0.002	19,881	19,427	1.395	0.039	0.055	0.065
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.530	0.016	3,397	3,349	1.822	0.029	0.498	0.561
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.117	0.010	3,397	3,349	1.772	0.084	0.097	0.136
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.834	0.044	60,441	59,342	1.246	0.016	2.746	2.923
Neonatal mortality	34.872	2.172	10,011	10,039	1.134	0.062	30.528	39.215
Postneonatal mortality	11.385	1.155	10,021	10,037	1.091	0.101	9.076	13.694
Infant mortality	46.257	2.433	10,015	10,045	1.130	0.053	41.391	51.123
Child mortality	12.686	1.325	9,996	10,033	1.144	0.104	10.036	15.336
Under-five mortality	58.355	2.746	10,065	10,096	1.145	0.047	52.864	63.847
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.222	0.004	40,045	39,205	1.601	0.016	0.215	0.229
Want no more children	0.648	0.014	1,811	1,782	1.252	0.022	0.620	0.677
Men with any anaemia	0.330	0.012	2,669	2,595	1.240	0.035	0.306	0.353
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.256	0.012	2,672	2,602	1.306	0.045	0.233	0.280
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.075	0.006	2,672	2,602	1.223	0.085	0.062	0.088
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.773	0.014	2,742	2,670	1.688	0.017	0.746	0.800
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.148	0.012	2,742	2,670	1.808	0.083	0.123	0.173